The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Cherry alley, Pittsburgh.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. P. RYAN, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers, every week, 25 cents; subscribers by mail (one year), $10 00.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, or no paper will be sent. Persons can draw terms be deducted from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1873. NO. 167.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

PAPER DISCONTINUANCES.—1. Subscribers will please remember that the paper is sent to them only as long as they order it and pay for it. Remember that the paper is sent to them only as long as they order it and pay for it. Remember that the paper is sent to them only as long as they order it and pay for it.

2. If a person orders the paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the paper will be continued. It is unfair to expect a publisher to keep on sending his paper to a man who refuses to pay for it. It is unfair to expect a publisher to keep on sending his paper to a man who refuses to pay for it.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registry System in operation is entirely so modern offices are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Apportionment Bill Reported in the Senate Amended—Pittsburgh District Changed.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 25, 1873.

SENATE.

Mr. Anderson read an act to validate certain assessments for opening Forty-fourth and Tustin streets, Pittsburgh. Passed.

Mr. Rutan—To authorize companies to issue stock in payment of patents.

Mr. Graham—To extend the Penn avenue act and supplements to Allegheny city. Passed.

The following bills were passed:

To incorporate the Pittsburgh and South Side Steam Passenger Railway.

To repeal act relating to bridges in Allegheny county.

To annex McClure township to Allegheny city.

The Apportionment Bill.

The Congressional Apportionment bill was reported, with amendments. Wilkins and Penn townships were added to the Pittsburgh district. The other Western districts are as follows: Twenty-first, Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene; Twenty-fourth, Washington, Beaver and Lawrence; Twenty-fifth, Clarion, Armstrong, Indiana and Jefferson; Twenty-sixth, Butler, Mercer and Venango; Twenty-seventh, Erie, Crawford and Warren. This gives the Democrats seven and the Republicans seventeen certain districts, and three which may be called debatable.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following local bills on the private calendar were laid over for second reading, and will pass to-morrow.

Supplement to the health laws of Pittsburgh.

To authorize the city of Pittsburgh to borrow money and issue bonds.

To extend mechanics' lien law to leaseholds in Allegheny county.

To authorize an additional Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county.

To create a female department in the Allegheny County Workhouse.

To protect Allegheny county from damage by gunpowder.

Relating to the Sheriff's office of Allegheny county.

Regulating the sale of the annual fruits in Allegheny county.

To erect a free bridge at Pittsburgh.

To extend the time for filing liens for paving, grading and curbing in Pittsburgh.

Act relating to the improvement of Second avenue. The rules were suspended and the bill passed.

The following is the Committee of Conference on the Appropriation bill: Senators Graham, Rutan and Wallace, and Representatives Mitchell, Daniels and Josephs.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 24, 1873.

The result of the election on license surprises both parties here and everywhere. There was so general an acquiescence in the conviction that the vote of the people would be against license that the contrary result is both astounding and confounding. It shows how easily a current impression may mislead the public judgment in such matters.

This county, Dauphin, gives over 2,000 majority for license, the closest voting being in this city, which gives only sixty-seven for license. It was the prevailing opinion, before the election, that the city would vote largely for and the country largely against license. Lancaster city gives 1,700 for license, the county 3,000; Reading, 1,000; Berks county 8,000; Lebanon county 3,000; Montgomery 4,000; Bucks 2,000; Lehigh 3,000; Northampton 2,000; Cumberland 1,000; York 3,000—all for license. Chester and Delaware give small majorities against license, but Chester City, in Delaware county, gives 500 for license. The East and center has gone almost uniformly for license; the North and West, except Allegheny, against. Of the three popular vote, these figures would indicate a majority in the State for license of 20,000, outside of Philadelphia, which will doubtless vote largely, in the fall, in favor of license.

The Constitutional Convention, on Friday, adopted a section prohibiting license. If this is submitted to a separate vote, it is generally believed that it would be voted down; and if not so submitted, it will contribute largely to the defeat of the Constitution in which it may be incorporated. It is a question, however, that has got to be met, and may as well be met then as at any time. The action to be taken now, is no evidence of what a vote on a similar question will be in October next. It is believed the voting on this matter began in the counties holding their township elections in February, the indications all pointed to an overwhelming popular majority against license; and the change in public sentiment since was wrought by the discussion of the future results.

The House, I am told to-night, is in favor of an earlier day of adjournment than April 10, and if it fixes such a day I have a fancy that the Senate will not refuse to concur. The weather comes up in the House on Thursday next.

The new Judge for the State Treasury, to which I referred in my last letter, has not yet developed itself completely. The amount of the border claims is about $2,500,000 or $3,000,000 to make the State assume this debt, pay interest on it, and look to the general government for reimbursement. Whether it contemplates the payment of "moral interest," I cannot say, but presume it does. Why not? If the State undertakes to pay interest on a debt which is due, not by the state but by the Nation, why not pay it upon the inception of the debt?

The history of this claim is a fair illustration of the bad policy of yielding to importunities to examine it "on the spot," according to the request of the claimants wanted nothing but an examination, by the State, as the basis of a claim to be presented to the national government. The moment the wedge was entered, in 1868, A bill was introduced to appoint a commission to examine into the nature and the amount of the claims which the residents of the border counties had for damages caused by the rebel invasion in 1863, and to report the names of claimants, with the amount due each. It was urged that the State was the proper party to make this examination, so that, having made it, she could press the general government for payment. That was the only reason ever emphatically stated, and the pledge unreservedly given that the State would never be asked to pay the claims. On this pledge the bill passed; the commission was appointed, the examination was made, and the Commissioners reported the amount due to be near $3,000,000. This was in 1869; and in 1869, with the pledge fresh in everybody's mind, a bill was introduced and hotly pressed, assuming the payment of these claims on the part of the State. After having kindly stepped in and proffered its services to act as an accountant for the claimants, and state their accounts with the general government, the accountant was impudently asked to assume the payment of what she had no power to pay, or due by another. The boldness which prompted this bill was, however, too brazen, and the Legislature of 1869 rejected the proposition.

From that day, however, until now, the holders of these claims have been resting in their supineness, to make the State pay them. The very examination which the State offered to make, to satisfy the people of the pledge from them that the service was asked only to get an authoritative statement of what was due by the General Government, and which the State should never be asked to pay the claims, is now urged as showing that they would be entitled to the issue of $300,000 bonds, made by the State for the relief of the claimants, is cited as an acknowledgement of the liability of the State, and that the claims are turned into obligation, and the accountant becomes a debtor. It only goes to show that the State never should have made an examination of these claims. The examination was wantonly urged, in the very essence of maternal kindness to do it; yet experience has proved that the true policy would have been to pay, at the very first. The State never owed this debt, and never assumed it. The claimants had their recourse to Congress, and that is where they should have gone for payment. The United States never will pay the claims, if the State assumes to do the payment of them. The attempt to make the State pay them is a steal, and nothing else. If the bill should come up, the people mark well every man who votes for it. Let no such man be trusted.

SPECTATOR.

CRIMES.

A Woman Takes Out of Her Bed and Hanged.

NASHVILLE, March 25.—A negro woman, named Henelen, sixty years old, living nine miles south of Nashville, was taken out of her bed by unknown parties last night, conveyed to a common gallows erected for disorderly negroes and hanged until dead. It is supposed from the tracks discovered that two men committed the deed. The cause of the outrage is unknown.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A brisk snow storm prevailed at St. Louis yesterday morning.

The steamship Egypt, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

John Keddie and his son Andrew, Scotch emigrants, arrived in the steamer Wyoming, at Boston, Monday, under the name of Scott, were arrested on a cable dispatch from Edinburg, charging them with serious frauds.

The Boston horse railway companies manifest a determination to protect the horse shoers who have taken the place of the strikers in their shops, and have called upon the police for their purpose. Yesterday one of the strikers was arrested, and committed in default of a bail of $1,500 bail, for assaulting one of the new men.

John Savage, Jr., late Cashier of the Lechmere National bank, Boston, was yesterday arraigned, pleaded guilty to embezzlement, was fined not guilty, and gave bail in ten thousand dollars.

The propeller Messenger, of the Engelman Transportation Line, arrived at Milwaukee yesterday after having ice bound fifty-six days on the lake.

A severe northeast snow storm prevailed at Milwaukee since Monday noon. No interruption to travel.

At Winona, Minn., yesterday afternoon, Isaac Nagel, of Homer, shot and killed Frank Eaton during a quarrel.

The Tennessee Legislature adjourned *sine die* yesterday at noon.

The snow storm which began at Chicago Monday evening continued during the night and yesterday, culminating last night in one of the worst storms of the season. The wind blows a gale from the north east, and at least eight inches of snow has already fallen, and there is yet no abatement of the tempest.

The Governor of Maine has appointed Thursday, April 10th, as a fast day.

Marshall Magruder, who shot with intent to kill Clarence J. Lockwood in a boarding house in Madison street, New York, on the 30th of January last, was yesterday found guilty and sentenced to ten years in the State prison.

The steamship Abyssinia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

Henry Fralich, sentenced to be hanged at Syracuse, on Friday, for the murder of Peter Schaefer, was yesterday granted a respite by Governor Dix until April 18. The respite is granted in order that testimony recently discovered may be examined. The testimony asserts that the killing of Schaefer was accidental.

Gen. Whittlesey, formerly an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, has been conveyed to the Government Insane Asylum. The General has been suffering for some time past with paralysis, and went to Washington for treatment, under the advice of his physicians and friends.

Gen. J. B. Gordon, Senator from Georgia, was temporarily called to the Chair of the United States Senate yesterday by Vice President Wilson, and presided over the Senate a short time. This is the first time an ex-Confederate has filled the Vice President's chair.

An incendiary fire at Waverly, New York, Yesterday morning destroyed the Opera House, Manner & Co.'s bakery and jewelry store. Loss $50,000.

An accident is reported on the Grand Trunk Railway near Orland, eighty-six miles above Portland. No particulars.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 25, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The storm center, now in Kentucky, will probably move eastward as a well developed cyclone over the Ohio valley. Southerly winds, with a decided storm area is now apparently about to form. For Middle and East Atlantic coast, brisk and possibly high northeast winds, with rain and snow, will prevail on Wednesday and Thursday. From West Virginia and Lower Lakes westward to Mississippi, brisk north and west winds, with rain and snow, followed Wednesday night by clearing weather. Northern Lake region will probably on Wednesday and Thursday, with falling temperature in Eastern Gulf States and to the South-west and Middle States, with rain or South Atlantic coast during Wednesday A. M. Cautionary signals continue on Middle and East Atlantic coasts and are ordered for Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville and Mobile.

Religious Revival at Denver, Colorado.

DENVER, COL. T., March 25.—E. Hammond, the revivalist, has been laboring here in Denver about ten days. The Governor's Grand Hall, heading Denver's population people, has been filled every morning and evening, and at some of the evening services many were unable to enter the hall. Sunday evening some of the neighboring churches were open, so that all those that could not accommodate hall. Several hundred adults, as well as children and youths, have been converted, and the interest continues the most wonderful and powerful ever witnessed. The Presidency of Colorado, in session here on Saturday and Monday, decided to devote to twenty ministers to Mr. Hammond's working force, and the daily newspapers admit that much good is being accomplished through religious efforts.

New Horse Disease.

PORTLAND, March 25.—A new horse disease has appeared here. It affects their legs, making them so weak that it is difficult for the animal to stand. No fatal cases have yet been reported.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

END OF THE SENATE SESSION.

Senators Going to the South.

COCHISE AND HIS INDIANS.

The Great Ball Postponed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1873.

Affairs in Louisiana.

Senator Morton, in conversation this evening, remarked that the condition of affairs in Louisiana is very satisfactory, and that he considered the question as nearly settled. A lengthy discussion he thought would take place on the Senatorial question next winter, but that if matters remained in their present shape, Pinchback would get in without any trouble.

End of Senate Session.

Senator Morton stated that the Senate would certainly adjourn to-morrow, after a session of a few hours. The nominations still pending were not of a character to give rise to much discussion, and therefore would require but little time. He thought that everything was now prosperous, and that the people were contented with the commencement of the new administration. He will leave for his home to-morrow morning. A dispatch received by the Senator to-day announces the serious illness of his wife, who has been suffering for several months from a dangerous form of neuralgia. "By this evening," said Senators had started for their homes. Senator Scott departs for Huntingdon direct to-morrow night. After the adjournment Senator Boutwell accompanied by his family, will make a brief visit to the Southern States.

Cochise and his Indian Band.

A dispatch received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from Prescott, Arizona, March 11, 1873, states that Cochise, with one thousand of his band, is on the reservation at Sulphur Springs. This information indicates that his band was not raiding in the Mexican territory, as reported, but it is not accepted as conclusive that all his Indians are on the new reservation, Chiricahua, established by Gen. Howard last December, or that some of them have not been aiding in Mexican depredations by Cochise.

Senator Cameron

left here this morning for Harrisburg. The Senator will return to this city in a few days, and will be joined by Senator Howe and wife and a few friends. The party will then start on a tour through the Southern States as far as New Orleans, to be absent several weeks.

The Great Ball Postponed.

The Union ball of the State Associations, to take place to-night, has been postponed till Tuesday of next week, on account of the weather. The felting on the roof having been but temporarily put on, was carried off in the recent storm and injured the flooring. Over five thousand tickets have been sold, and in the general wish of the citizens of all the States assembled here to take advantage of the opportunity of having one grand ball before the building is removed.

Tour of the Secretary of War.

Secretary Belknap, who leaves here on next Thursday on an official tour of observation to the military posts on the Texas frontier, will be accompanied by Senator Sanford, Mr. Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington.

German Marine Registry.

A copy of the new German registry of vessels recently adopted by the German government has been received by this government. It does not differ materially from that used in the United States and Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1873.

COCHISE AND HIS BAND.

The following was received here:

"PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, March 11.—To the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.—Cochise, with one thousand of his band, are on the reservation at Sulphur Springs.

H. BENDELL, Superintendent."

BIDDING LAKE CHARMS.

The Secretary of War has appointed Majors G. K. Warren, T. B. Comstock, Godfrey Weitzel and W. Merrill to inquire into and report upon the practicability of straightening, improving and deepening the navigation, the channel between lakes Huron and Erie, at such points as may be needful for passing Railroad Transfer across the river.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: S. S. Hammond, New Jersey, Agent for Indians of Colorado River Agency, Arizona; J. A. Tonner, Arizona, Superintendent of Indian Affairs; to Arizona; Thomas Wilkins, Illinois, Agent for Piute Indians, Southeastern Nevada.

RAILROAD TICKET AGENTS' CONVENTION.

The Executive Committee of General Ticket Agents will adjourn to-morrow. The rates which they are arranging will go into effect in May next. The charges are trifling, and it is not to affect the low rates on which tickets are sold from the Atlantic cities.

LEGAL TENDERS.

The outstanding legal tenders to-day amounted to $356,689,297.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The Civil Service Board of the Treasury Department held to-day a second of the series of nine examinations for the purpose of filling forty vacancies in $1,200 clerkships in the departmental state.

NO MORE NERD APPLY.

As applications continue to be forwarded to the Department of State for appointments to the Vienna Exhibition, the statement is made by request, that all appointments authorized by law have been made.

CHICAGO SENSATION.

An Infant Child and Dog Live and Move Under Water, the Result of Experiment.

CHICAGO, March 25.—The *Times* of this city publishes this morning a long and circumstantial statement of an extraordinary experiment alleged to have been made by an ex-surgeon of the Prussian army, named Louis Shultz, now residing in this city, by which he demonstrated the ability not only of his dog but his infant son to live and move under water with as little apparent inconvenience as fish. The *Times* says that Dr. Shultz asserts that he has himself seen the boy, now scarcely six months old, enter a large batia tub, filled up especially for the purpose, and there remain for several minutes, picking up bits of candy thrown into the water for the purpose by the father. The dog, appears, from the account given, to be scarcely the equal of the child in these interesting experiments, notwithstanding that Schultz, with commendable consideration, began the aquatic career with the canine. This may, however, have been due to the accidental priority of the birth of the latter. The mother of the wonderful child is also said to be pleased with the experiment upon her offspring and expresses a desire that the authorities should put a stop to it.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 25, 1873.

BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERS.

The Postoffice authorities have turned over to Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., the Receiver appointed by the Supreme Court, the packages of bonds, valued at $17,600, which has been lying in the postoffice addressed to Bidwell, one of the alleged bank of England forgers. The other packages of bonds, addressed directly to Duncan, Sherman & Co., are expected and will be attached as soon as they come into the hands of the firm. George MacDonnell, one of the alleged forgers, was brought before Commissioner Gelman this afternoon and confronted servants Webb, of the London detective ... produced a warrant of the Lord Mayor ... his arrest. The prisoner's counsel ... that there was no proof ... Lord Mayor had ... was overruled ... and bail ...

... hospital has long been felt by ... city, but efforts to erect one ... one have been futile. The cost, and lack ... lands at the disposal of the Board of Health, have been serious stumbling blocks, while opposition ... the proposed plans proposed within the city limits, has been another. One place, which relieved ... of the many difficulties proposed within, also, is now entirely saves us from the other, is the present old ... Seventy-fourth Hospital, located on the side ... Long Island Sound, near Hog Hooking Bay harbor. ... building and the grounds attached thereto could not be obtained, as the owners refused to negotiate with a view of getting information on the point one of our reporters yesterday made inquiry regarding the matter.

Efforts were made to procure the building and ground mentioned, but upon the part of the owners ... Morrill, of Vermont, who is also ... those having charge of it denied it, as was stated positively. The reason given to the public was that ... property, who desired the property for the Hospital and expressly stipulated in the instrument ... DONALD'S HOUSE. He could never be used for ... keeping of patients having contagious diseases. This would, therefore, be a mistake, and it is said that the ... stumbling block in the way of this valuable ... needed institution is in the Board of Directors now ... to purchase a certain piece of property, as the following: Since the construction of the new hospital building at Dixmont Hospital, the wants and ... purchases are called the "Medical Department" ... of the Western ... Board of Directors are Messrs. John Harper, Gen. J. K. Moorhead, William Nimick, Isaac Jones, John Wilson, Dr. Andrew Boyd, Dr. Phillips, William Weyman, William McCreary and Alex. Speer.

The Directors are of the original contributors to the institution and are supposed to be elected annually by the contributors. The Directors elect the medical staff, composed now as follows: Medical Superintendent—Dr. Nichols. Assistants—Dr. Irwin and Dr. Benham. Surgical—Dr. Snively, Dr. Purviance and Dr. Daly. Since the opening of Dixmont Hospital several patients have been received, and last week the number of inmates was forty-two. Of these three were "private" patients. The Hospital is maintained on the interest of $200,000 which remained from the Centennial profits. The Governor of the Centennial ... Fair held here during the war. ... Were informed that no patient is refused at the Hospital whether able to pay or not, but of course those sent by the Mayor are charged to the city, the large fees of dollars per week. This is all very well, yet nothing less could be expected. But it is not of such advantage to the city as it would be if that it was, as a Hospital which can be conducted by the Board of Health and to which the sick, ... ing, whatever their disease, may be sent, when necessary, promptly and without application. Such a place is badly needed and ought to be. The ... erected here seem to ... Since the opening of Dixmont Hospital the old building ... ferred to is not needed for the purposes for which it was built. It is in as safe and convenient a location as could be found in the city, and is less objectionable probably than any other. Besides this, it is ready for immediate use, and if obtained on reasonable terms, will be a great saving to the city. We are informed that it can likely be had if an energetic and proper effort be made toward the object, and we suggest to the committee of Councils now having the subject under consideration, that they take prompt steps in the matter.

Railroad Forcibly Seized.

Riot Threatened at Youngstown, O.

Liberty and Vienna Road Taken from the Control of the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Company.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, March 25, 1873.

The Liberty and Vienna Railroad was sold about a year ago to the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Company, the payment to be half cash and half in bonds of the company. The Liberty and Vienna Company, composed of Stambaugh, Struthers, Arms and Morris of this city, a short time after claimed a non-fulfillment of the contract on the part of the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Company, and the courts allowed an injunction, preventing the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Company from operating the road. The injunction was dissolved yesterday afternoon, when the Liberty and Vienna party took possession of the road, tearing the track up in several places, and putting a large force of men on to hold it. McCreery, President of the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Company brought an equally large force on this morning, and a conflict seemed certain, but wiser counsels has thus far prevailed. Both parties claim the advantage. It is not certain how the war will terminate. Great excitement prevails.

CLEVELAND, March 25.—A railroad war of some magnitude is now in progress at Youngstown, Ohio. About a year ago the stockholders of the Liberty and Vienna Railroad Company sold that road to the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, receiving in payment part cash and part in bonds of the latter company. Owing to some subsequent misunderstanding the matter was brought before the Courts, and for the past four or five months the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Company have held control of the former road by virtue of an injunction which expired at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, at which time there appeared upon the premises two of the principal stockholders of the L. & V. R. R., with a large force of men, who tore up the track and cut the wires, stopped all the trains and took possession of the rolling stock, and are now in forcible possession of the road with a force of two or three hundred armed men. Wm. McCreery, President, and other officers of the L. & V. R. R., are at Youngstown, and it is reported that a special train has left Pittsburgh with reinforcements for McCreery. It is reported from Scott and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, that excitement prevails, and there is imminent danger of a riot.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 25.—Everything quiet at Youngstown this evening. There was much excitement there to-day, but no riot. Mr. McCreary, President of the Liberty and Youngstown Railroad Company Railroad, filed an affidavit this morning before a justice of the peace, who had John Stambaugh, Hugh Hamilton, and several other directors and partisans of the Liberty and Vienna Railroad Company, under oath and recognizance them on the charge of wilfully destroying property belonging to the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Railroad. The hearing was postponed until Saturday.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER

Sinking of the Steamer Brill, of Pittsburgh, in the Canal Locks at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 25—Midnight.—About nine o'clock to-night, as the steamer Brill, bound from Nashville to Pittsburgh, was entering the mouth of the new canal, she struck the starboard side of her bow on the unfinished wall below the lock, the wall being covered with water and snow. A strong and light wind was prevailing. Captain Cox was on the hurricane deck, and Pilot Burns in the pilot house. The bow of the boat was immediately backed and a tarpaulin hung over the bow, pumps set to work, and her officers think they could have her aground into the canal, but when she had entered the first lock the water flowed in so rapidly that she sank in a sitting position in her starboard bow. As soon as they saw the boat must sink the officers, crew and passengers turned off on the lock wall of the lock and nobody was hurt. Captain thinks she can get her up, and will make the effort to-morrow. The Brill was valued at $15,000 and was insured for $10,000. Among her cargo of 1,000 tons, Oliver, Pittsburgh and Bowman & Companies of Pittsburgh. She is owned by her Captain, H. A. Cox, Pittsburgh, and was built at this city, she carpened. It is not known whether any other boats are detained by the accident. The Brill had two tons iron, 100 tons for this place, and the rest for Pittsburgh. She left Nashville April 1. Wilkinson's mine, Tennessee, 18 of which were for Louisville and the remainder for Pittsburgh; that the small bales of cotton in her hold consigned to Dickey & Co., Pittsburgh, and the remainder to Graham & Co., Pittsburgh, and a lot of 5kX seed to Craighead & Co., Pittsburgh; besides other smaller lots of miscellaneous freight. The boat was in a position so as to block up the passage of the canal, but steamers can take the Falls into the river to-day, and when the water falls the boat can be raised.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

New Mode of Taxation—Cities and City Charters Again.

In the Constitutional Convention, Monday, Mr. Fulton, from the Committee on Revenue, reported, "that all taxes of this Commonwealth for revenue or public purposes shall only be assessed upon the net valuation of property after deducting the bona fide indebtedness of the owner," and Mr. Worrell, a statement of which indebtedness shall be given to the assessor under oath or affirmation, presented a supplementary section providing for such deduction, and all moneys at interest, notes, bonds, mortgages, and other evidences of indebtedness shall be taxed to the owner thereof as personal property.

The convention again went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Darrington in the chair, on the fourth article of the report on cities and city charters, which was printed in the COMMERCIAL yesterday.

Mr. Lilly, of Philadelphia, advocated the adoption of the section, and offered an amendment doing away with or remodeling, by Councils, the Board of Commissioners for the Sinking Fund.

Mr. Baxley spoke in favor of the amendment, as simplifying city and borough affairs. Wealth and population is awarding to cities the full control of their local affairs, and municipal government.

Mr. Temple thought the Councils of the city were the proper persons to control the construction of public works. He declared it a great evil to place upon the people a commission absolutely responsible to no one. It could create debts and expend appropriated to carry it out without the knowledge and consent of those who are affected by the interest thereof. It is a hurtful and dangerous species of special legislation.

Mr. MacVeagh, of Dauphin, asked if it would not be better to have the people it aggrieved go to the Legislature by petition and have the laws objected to repealed?

Mr. Temple alluded to the Philadelphia Building Commission, which he said was the worst and most unwise one ever created in that city. It was a newly created body, and was given power to issue $2,000,000 of bonds, and to levy a tax of one per cent. on the assessed valuation of property. They arranged for the outlay of money and compelled the city to furnish the same by mandamus when they desired so to do.

Mr. Walker (Erie) said the gentleman seemed to think the intention was to make laws solely for Philadelphia, instead of forming an organic law for the Commonwealth. The committee resigned in the section all the offices in the State. They believed the Legislature would change the commissions as necessity required. It was a matter of detail in the branches of Councils. The article as reported was just what was wanted, and had been approved on all sides by the constitutional committee.

Mr. White (Indiana) thought the section was too broad, and feared it would be taken as granting special privileges, creating a legislative power co-equal with the Legislature itself. It would suspend all municipal action until assurredly lead to confusion.

Mr. Thallas said the Constitution should be so framed as to prevent evils, to prevent them, not to wait for the very best men are put into these commissions, it is wrong that they should be made powerful as they are at present irresponsible to the people. He maintained that if these commissions deprived us of a good government this Convention should do away with them.

Mr. Lilly withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Temple renewed it, and it was defeated.

Mr. Buckalew moved to amend by inserting the word "charters," so that the section would read "every municipality shall have power to pass laws by the regular legislation but proposing the charters, the Constitution or general laws of this Commonwealth."

The amendment was not agreed to, and the section was defeated.

Mr. Smith (Allegheny) offered a new section, in effect that no territory shall be added to any city, except by the consent and request of a majority of such territory shall have been obtained. Adopted.

On motion the Committee of the Whole rose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. Leave was not granted.

Mr. Darwin moved that the subject be recommitted. Not agreed to.

The bill now goes up on second reading for consideration by the Convention.

Adjourned until Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

THE PROPOSED CITY HOSPITAL.

Wh... Ag...

LOCAL OPTION.

Westmoreland County Votes Against License.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBURG, Pa., March 25, 1873.

Westmoreland county official returns give seven hundred majority against license.

English Pickles.

One car just received by
Jesse H. Lippincott,
231 Liberty street,
Consisting of
Pints Chow Chow,
Pints Mixed Pickles,
Pints Sliced Onions,
Pints Cauliflower,
Pints Piccalilli,
Pints Gherkins,
Quarts Chow Chow,
Quarts White Onions,
Quarts Sliced Onions,
Quarts Mixed Pickles,
Quarts Gherkins.

These pickles are packed conveniently for retail dealers. A dozen pints or one dozen quarts in a case. The trade are invited to call and see samples at 231 Liberty street.

How to Procure a Piano or Organ on Easy Terms.

The introduction of our renting plan in this city and vicinity has proved a wonderful success, and has demonstrated fully its great usefulness in providing the families of our public with a piano or organ. We can point to hundreds of families who have now an instrument in their homes who never would have had one but for this plan. It recommends itself especially to the mechanic, clerk, school teacher, laborer, &c., &c., who have a stated weekly or monthly salary, and can devote a portion of it towards paying for an instrument. It has also been found quite convenient to merchants and others who are in affluent circumstances, but who have all their capital actively employed and do not wish to draw the full amount of an instrument at once from their business.

For the information of the public we annex our usual terms:

For an instrument, price

$400, Cash Payment	$15.	Monthly Payment	$ 9
350, Cash Payment	15.	Monthly Payment	12
300, Cash Payment	30.	Monthly Payment	14
250, Cash Payment	40.	Monthly Payment	17
200, Cash Payment	50.	Monthly Payment	20
400, Cash Payment	70.	Monthly Payment	25
500, Cash Payment	100.	Monthly Payment	35

We give the above list of terms in order to give the public an idea of how the payments are arranged, but do not confine ourselves to these only terms. We know very well that all persons are differently circumstanced—some can make larger and some smaller payments. Our desire is to furnish an instrument to everybody that wants one; and if the above terms do not suit persons, we want them to let us know what payments will suit them; and if we can possibly accommodate them we will do so. Call and see our Pianos and Organs if you have any desire to have one. We have the largest stock and can furnish you a better instrument for less money than any other house in the city.

Every instrument warranted.

MELLOR & HORNE,
25 Fifth avenue.

THE GREAT
FLOUR AND GROCERY HOUSE.

Java Flavored Roast Coffee.

GUARANTEED THE BEST.

PRICE NOW, 27 CENTS.

For Prices of Flour, Groceries and General Merchandise, send for Catalogue, sent free to all parties who apply. Also for Wholesale and Meat Complete Price Current in the trade.

All Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—PACKER—A FIRST CLASS Packer. None else need apply. Must have experience in packing bowls preferred. Apply immediately at the Lake Erie Glass Works, Twelfth and Parkman streets S. H., 3535 Woodland avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—SITUATION — AS SALES-MAN in a Wholesale Tobacco House, by a Young Man of steady habits. Address T. H. Smith, 1 Bridge street S. H., 3535 Woodland avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG Man in the Jewelry manufacturing business, who has had some years' experience. Inquire at D. GREGG & CO.'S, No. 161 and 163 Wood street.

WANTED—MOULD MAKER—A FIRST class Mould Maker can obtain steady work at a Mould Shop. Good wages and steady employment to the right party. None other need apply. Address H. J., Pittsburgh Commercial.

WANTED—RAILROAD IRON — WE want 500 to 1000 tons Railroad Iron. Address, immediately, stating price, delivered in Youngstown, Ohio, and when we can make contract. Address PACKARD, OFF & CO., Youngstown, Ohio.

WANTED—10 PUDDLERS—PERMAnent places out of the city; also, Helpers. Fare paid. Apply at Farm and Garden Office, Girard avenue, Philadelphia, or to Furnace Foreman at Hopewell Furnace, Chester county, Pa. Also, Blacksmith Helper, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.

WANTED — SPECIAL OR ACTIVE Agents for the sale of Dr. Scott's ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH. Sells at sight. Profits $10,000 per month. Sample sent free on receipt of $1.50. Circulars free. Extraordinary opportunity for men of small capital. Address, with stamp, DR. SCOTT, 902 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKkeeper or Salesman, by a young man of steady habits and good address. Has had several years' experience in the business. Can furnish the best of references. Address BOOKKEEPER, Pittsburgh Commercial Office

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1873.

A VERY large share of the appointments recently made by the President are reappointments of tried men who have demonstrated alike their capacity and faithfulness. This is the right kind of Civil Service reform.

THE Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College, at a meeting held in this city on Monday, opened the bids for the construction of the new college buildings; but as the most favorable proposition exceeded by about $20,000 the amount available for that purpose, the project was postponed until the next meeting, three months hence, at which time it is hoped the sum lacking will be placed at the disposal of the board.

THE efforts of English archæologists to protect the prehistoric monuments of Great Britain from destruction should call the attention of the people of this country to the preservation of the numerous remains of the mound builders scattered so commonly over the West. In many places all traces of them have already disappeared, and a half century will probably see their total extinction, unless some steps are taken to prevent it.

THE protracted season of cold weather has allowed a large amount of dirt and ashes to accumulate in the streets and alleys of the city, and weeks of constant effort will be required before they can be said to be in even tolerable condition. Unless this accumulation of months is removed before the approaching warm weather has time to ferment the mass of impurities, much sickness will follow. It is time the work were begun.

THE opening of the Boston Public Library upon Sunday, which has occasioned so much controversy between the liberal and conservative wings of the clergy and public men, seems, from the testimony of the newspapers, to have thus far proved the foresight of those who advocated the idea: it is filled on that day by an orderly assemblage of young men, who, contrary to the opinions of the mere theologians, call for such books as have a tendency to refine and elevate, while the worthless periodicals of the day and week are liberally patronized.

THERE seems to be a general misunderstanding regarding the amendments which passed Congress last session in regard to the Soldiers' Homestead law. The act simply provides that whereas the law of 1872 permits soldiers to enter homesteads on what are called "double minimum lands," or lands within the limits of railway grants, and whereas many soldiers had entered eighty acres each, they are now entitled to enter a whole quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres of such lands. The amendment simply doubles the quantity of land that may be entered under the law. All other propositions to amend the law, or confer bounties of lands, failed to pass.

A PROSPEROUS spring trade may be anticipated. New York papers state that such is the activity at the Custom House, from the extraordinary importations just now, that the employees of the government can hardly get through the work. The average daily receipts from duties at the New York Custom House since the first of the present month have amounted to half a million of dollars, and this notwithstanding the average reduction of about ten per cent. in the tariff since last spring. An income from customs at the rate of fifteen millions a month, at that port alone, shows that there need be no fear of a deficient revenue. On the contrary, there will probably be a large surplus revenue at the end of the fiscal year.

WHAT can be more thrilling than to mark an enflamed orator soaring in the high regions of his impassioned eloquence, with his garlands and robes about him? Here, now, is Col. ALEX. MCCLURE, who, apparently impressed with the belief that syllables govern the world, breaks out in the State Senate into this mournfully indignant but melodious rhapsody:

"I am heart-sore of narrow, illiberal, unjust partisanship, that dare not do right, and trembles to assail wrong."

Is it not cheering, and calculated to brighten the countenances of every lover of his kind, to behold so puissant a reformer—so able and admirable a record gleaming like gold behind him—thus rise up and shake his invincible locks? And yet—sad to say—there have very often been those who have had all the contortions of the Sybil without a particle of the inspiration.

THE New York *Express*, which is uncompromisingly free trade, should instruct its news gleaner hereafter carefully to refrain from puncturing with the point of his scizzors the brilliant bubbles of sophistry which are blown in its editorial columns. Says the last number of that paper, in its daily summary of matters of public interest:

"The activity with which the comparatively new industry of building iron steamships on the Delaware is being developed is attracting general attention, and the superiority of these vessels over the iron steamships constructed on the Clyde, in several important particulars, and especially in strength, has been demonstrated on several occasions."

The only logical conclusion to be drawn from so gratifying an evidence of progress in this important industry, and of our growing ability to successfully compete with foreign rivals is, that the stimulus in question is chiefly due to the advantage derived from the operations of the protective tariff. And yet that paper practically holds it to be a fundamental error for the iron shipbuilders of this country to try to cope with the same interest in Europe. It is singular.

THE other day we made some observations concerning the need of better ventilation of the public school houses of the country. We are glad to see that the subject is arousing general attention. The want of ventilation is apparent not only in the school houses but also in the churches, theatres, factories, court rooms and other public buildings, and our Boards of Health ought to exercise their powers to apply the needed remedies. From experiments reported by the Sanitary Inspector of New York to the Board of Health of that city, it appears that from the peculiar construction of buildings where a number of operatives are employed, or a number of pupils are congregated, asphyxia or difficult and poisonous respiration is daily endangering a large number of lives. The standard of permissible impurity by high sanitary authority is six parts of carbonic acid to ten thousand parts of air. In several factories examined it was ascertained that the proportion of carbonic acid to air was 14.7 to 16.7 parts of carbonic acid to ten thousand of air, and in several of the public schools 9.7 to 35.7 of carbonic acid to ten thousand of air. The experiments profess to have demonstrated the inefficiency of ventilating flues in the wall unprovided with means for creating an upward current. From these experiments it is evident that the health of clerks and operatives is materially injured by defective ventilation, and disease is engendered. The evil in every part of the country should receive the attention of the most practical and scientific talent.

THE GREAT PROBLEM.

Like our own country, England begins to rock with the agitation of the question of the relation of railways to the State. A bill has just been introduced into the British Parliament, whose workings, should it become a law, will be watched with unusual interest on this side of the water. The measure creates a tribunal of three persons, one of whom is to be a lawyer and another a railway expert, before whom the questions between the companies and the public and between a company and its rivals are to be heard and decided. Their duties will be to determine when it shall be lawful for rival companies to amalgamate; to supervise rates of fare and freight; to enforce regulations for the safety and convenience of the public; to decide quarrels between connecting lines; to prevent the undue favoring of one company by another at the expense of the community; to see that due diligence is used in the transportation of goods and passengers, and generally to compel compliance with the conditions of the charters. Whether the bill will pass is somewhat doubtful. There are forty-eight railroad directors in the House of Lords, and one hundred and twenty-two in the House of Commons. In all likelihood, therefore, it will not be an easy matter to carry the proposition. The *British Quarterly*, however, declares that "a change is impending which not all the wealth, and power, and skill of all the railway directors and officials united, will be able to avert." Whether the respective lines will become State property by purchase, as in the case of the telegraph system, is perhaps not so certain. But there, as here, the question is every day assuming a more sovereign importance.

Since writing the above, we observe that a bill, somewhat similar in its provisions to the above, was last week introduced into the Illinois Legislature. It provides that the Railroad Commission of that State shall have the right to examine the schedules of the respective roads, and to require a modification of such as they find to be unreasonable. If any company objects, it may refer the matter to the Circuit Court for decision by trial by jury, such cases to have a preference over others in the order of trial. A refusal by the company to abide by the decision is to be punished by attachment against the officers.

An important test case, involving the right of railroad companies to refuse connection with other lines, is also pending in the law courts in Maine, involving, to some extent, the question whether railroads are to be regarded as highways, open to all comers, according to regulations, on payment of certain dues. In all probability the case, however decided, will be ultimately appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, whose disposal of the matter will be regarded with great interest by the people of the entire country.

PEOPLE IN CUBA.

No intelligent foreigner has been at all surprised by the act of the Spanish Cortes abolishing slavery in Porto Rico. Though less progressive upon the whole, and less educated than several other European nations, Spain abounds in men who are at once well informed and thoroughly pervaded by the benevolent spirit of the age, and through their influence during severals years now anti-slavery sentiment has been growing steadily stronger and more general. That the chiefs of the present government are entirely pledged to the abolition of the abominable institution in their colonies is a truth concerning which there is no room for doubt. They are life-long enemies of the system, which they have been accustomed to combat on the grounds of industrial economy as well as of humanity, and if, having been placed in control of the government, they were to forget or seem to forget and disregard the duty imposed upon them of translating their well known convictions into fact, they would forfeit the reputation to which in great degree they owe their official position.

Common fairness and international courtesy require Americans especially thus to judge the republican rulers of Spain. Influential newspapers of the United States, some of them at least under the inspiration of Cuban refugees, are already laboring to counteract the favorable impression which emancipation in Porto Rico is adapted to produce. Why, it is demanded, are the four hundred thousand slaves of Cuba left in bondage when the fifty thousand of Porto Rico are liberated? the purpose of the cavillers evidently being to charge the Spanish republic with inconsistency, and to suggest doubts as to the sincerity of its hostility to slavery. But Americans, recollecting the difficulties which once embarrassed themselves in the attempt to reconcile the dictates of what seemed sound policy with the clamorous exactions of humanity, should be the last of foreigners to overlook the practical difficulties with which the chiefs of the Spanish republic have to contend. They are not merely abolitionists or humanitarians; they are also statesmen, who know that great political and economical questions can not be satisfactorily settled in the light (or heat) of sentimentalism.

The Cuban question is a grievous legacy, "a heritage of woe," which the young republic has received by transmission from its predecessor. Separated by thousands of miles of sea from the mother land, the island in its government and institutions seems to have retained many of those abuses which were once common to Spanish rule everywhere, but which in Spain itself even Spaniards some time ago ceased to tolerate. Then, besides being a museum of antique enormities, the island has been fruitful in flagrant abuses peculiar to its colonial position, as the refuge of hungry adventurers in search of money. And it is perhaps not easy to decide upon any information accessible, whether more of existing evils have resulted from the activity of the official representatives of the mother country or from the activity of resident Spanish traders. Of the peculiarities of the Creole population degraded by the climate. But in despite of all drawbacks the island has long been regarded by Spaniards as the most precious of their outlying possessions, and any government which should now propose to transfer it to another power, or give it over to self-government, would at once incur the contempt of all classes of the nation, with the loss of office.

The candid foreigner must also admit that, while Cuba remains in its present condition, an act of the Cortes emancipating the slaves would hardly appear to promise any immediate results of a character to justify the measure. It is clearly good policy on the part of the Madrid government to delay decisive action until some confidence may be felt that the action adopted will not extend and intensify the conflict in progress. Not only to lose the island but to produce a convulsion fatal to hundreds of thousands of Europeans and Spanish, would not enhance the influence or prestige of the young republic even in the estimation of enthusiastic abolitionists anywhere, and the peril will hardly seem calmerical or improbable to anyone who remembers the history of the French West Indies.

As to "Free Cuba," as some call it, and the [illegible] assuring us that within four years, it is not easy to see any grounds upon which American citizens can regard either of them with much respect or interest. According to an evidently intelligent and honest correspondent of a late European journal, the insurgents maintain themselves wholly and solely in the wild and uninhabited tracts of the eastern part of the island. The forests are their hiding places and their fortifications; sufficient food of a kind being easily procurable, and clothing being rendered unnecessary by the climate. Of the conflict in the East the people of Havana and the West in general know absolutely nothing, except what true or false statements about it they find in their newspapers. In reference to the various cruelties practiced by the participants in the struggle, the same correspondent affirms his belief that neither party is more humane or more civilized than the other. Of the one hundred and fifty thousand lives already sacrificed in the war, not more than a few hundred have fallen in battle, most of the victims having been carried off by cholera, fevers, summary executions, etc.

But the most significant statement in the letter refers to the intense hatred and contempt of classes for one another which characterize the people of the island. The man born in old Spain looks down with unutterable disdain upon the Creole, while the latter longs for nothing so much as for the day of vengeance. "The Creoles," says the correspondent, "are a feeble race, and, though much superior in number to the Spaniards, they would probably be annihilated if the Peninsulars or [illegible] grants from Spain were to carry out the plan of destruction which is sometimes talked about. There are very many who see in the extermination of the Creoles a cure for all the sufferings of Cuba." But the objection to this remedy is, it seems, that after a few generations a repetition of its application would be necessary, as the descendants of the new immigrants would undergo from the climate the same deterioration with their predecessors.

Between the Creoles and the resident Spaniards there is, we are told, only one bond of union or sympathy, and this is their common hatred for the Spanish functionaries who practice the most shameless extortion and rascality, and it is thought possible that the two classes who hate each other so cordially may some day combine their forces to throw off the yoke of Madrid. But the correspondent is sure that the alliance could not survive the attainment of its end; the parties to it having driven away the oppressor, would instantly fall upon each other in a conflict which would terminate in the subjugation of one of them, unless a third party—the United States perhaps—stepped in to arrest the quarrel.

But the people of the United States do not desire to perform the part of mediator in any such affair. They do not desire to possess Cuba, nor do they desire to place themselves in a position which might tempt them to its acquisition. Hence, they—at least the reflecting and sober-minded portion of them—cannot but earnestly wish that the Spanish republic may succeed, not only in establishing itself at home, but in introducing such beneficent reforms in Cuba as shall reconcile all classes of its population to the new government. Genuine republicanism cannot fail also to allay all class hatreds, as well as abolish slavery in due time.

THERE have been some complaints that the census table showing States that excel in particular branches of industry omits several important manufactures. The fault of that lies principally with those engaged in the business omitted. The census Commissioner prepared a large number of special tables, in all about 250, and submitted them to experts in each branch of manufacture. Where the experts approved them they were adopted; where they were rejected them or did not correct them so as to make them valuable, the Commissioner rejected them. In some industries no one could be found willing to render assistance, and in such cases the tables were destroyed. Pianos and a large number of other lesser industries are included in another set of tables that have not yet appeared. One table of it one was copper, milled and smelted. Of this Maryland produced ounces $1,016,500; Massachusetts, $544,850, or $670,000 ounces; Michigan, milled and smelted, $2,000,000; New Jersey, rolled $500,000, Rhode Island, milled and smelted, $425,000; Tennessee, milled and smelted, $116,671. Of musical instruments New York produced $3,452,915; Pennsylvania, $609,638; Massachusetts, $3,452,915; Pennsylvania, $609,638; Massachusetts, $3,425,194.

AFFRANCHISES indicate that the prices or breadstuffs are not likely to fall much during the present range until after the growing crop of winter wheat is assured to be a full average. The severity of the past winter has worked a disadvantage to American wheat shippers. In Europe the winter has been unusually mild. The Danube has been open all winter, and there has been no close of navigation at Odessa. The stocks of wheat in the interior represented by Odessa and the ports along the Danube have been depleted by constant shipments to English ports, thus forestalling, to a considerable extent, the demand for American breadstuffs. In regard to future American shipments of wheat it now looks as though the prospective immense crop of California will enable San Francisco to be a successful competitor in supplying European markets with the ports in the Atlantic.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

American arms manufacturers may be interested to know that the German government has decided to carry out a series of experiments this year, in order to test the most recent inventions in firearms, beginning with the improved revolvers used in France, Sweden, and England.

Indiana papers state that a disease similar to the epizootic prevails to an alarming extent among the children in a certain parts of that State.

There is nothing new under the sun. It is now claimed that the Bible is an advocate of free trade in money, and gives no support to our usury laws.

The total receipts of the Dominion government for the past year were $20,714,813 68, while the expenditures were $17,569,463 82, leaving a surplus of over three millions.

Cincinnati has nearly completed a magnificent public library building, whose area is nearly twice that of the Boston public library building. It will contain accomodations for 100,000 more books, with conveniences for enlargement whenever more room shall be needed. Four years ago the library was a small affair, hardly superior to many town libraries.

There is, in a single district of South America of about 4×3 square miles, a quantity of soda nitre equal to 60,000,000 tons, an amount sufficient, at the present rate of consumption, for 1,333 years; and still large quantities of this salt are found at the foot of the Cordilleras.

Visionary Americans with imaginary claims to English estates may find some consolation in the fact that 150 millions of money still lie unclaimed in the London banks.

Having put down the monopoly of slavery, the people now should address themselves to putting down railway, telegraph, and express monopolies.

The farmers of Missouri and Kansas are turning their attention to the raising of the castor bean, a considerable demand for which is springing up at St. Louis and other points, where it is manufactured into oil for lubricating purposes.

According to the published statement of twenty-one of the leading railroads of the country, the earnings in February of all but one exceeded those of the preceding month and also of the corresponding month last year. When we consider the snow and icy impediments to transportation during the past month the result is surprising.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has successfully sunk six artesian wells along the line of their road, all of which are flowing copiously. The success of these wells solves the problem of the water supply for the Western plains.

Massachusetts constables have taken to closing bakeries on Sunday, to the great crustiness of the people.

The English railway authorities are considering the subject of reduction of speed and number of express trains between competing points. This on account of the scarcity of coal.

The gross public debt of the New Dominion now amounts to $129,460,179, an increase in round numbers of $30,000,000 during the five years of confederation.

There is possibility that the Northern and Southern branches of the Methodist Church, divided on account of the slavery question, will, now that the subject of difference no longer exists, again unite and become one organization. The prospect is one which should be pleasing to good men.

Our exchanges contain a great amount of revival news. From every quarter and from every denomination intelligence comes of large attendance on the meetings and many conversions.

The commercial sulphite of lime, or, more properly, acid sulphite of lime, is said to prove effective in preventing the souring of beer, by the addition, when the cask is half filled, of one part of a solution of it of specific gravity 1.06 to every 1,000 parts of beer the cask is to contain.

The California hop vine has the singular habit of only growing in winter. The colder the weather the better it thrives; and on clear, frosty nights it sometimes grows an inch in five hours. It bears beautiful snow-white flowers, something like tuberoses, only much more fragile and fragrant. Ladies wear them with diamonds at evening parties, they wither in daylight, and open only at night.

There is a bill before the Massachusetts Legislature providing for the penalizing of judges who they reach the age of seventy years. If this bill becomes a law, on the the same principle, all other civil office holders will probably demand to be pensioned off in the same manner.

A good plan is coming into vogue in the Iowa courts. When a man is murdered, his widow brings a civil suit for damages against the murderer, if he owns enough property to warrant such proceeding. In cases of attempted murder, where the victim recovers, a similar course is pursued.

The assessed wealth of Texas is $578,255,595, according to the latest returns to the State Auditor.

The managing commission of the Vienna Universal Exhibition has given Spain notice that unless he space allotted to that country is taken up at once, it will be handed over to France.

The Fine Arts Financial Association is the latest novelty in London joint stock companies. The capital will be $250,000, and the idea is to raise money on artists and others on works of art exclusively, at a moderate rate of interest, and to effect the sale of the same under conditions mutually advantageous to the borrower and the company."

The Illipois railroad war continues. Trespass suits by the railroads against passengers who delay trains by refusing to pay more than three cents a mile, are now matched by suits against the railroads for assault and battery in cases where they have attempted to evict such troublesome customers.

Last summer the water supply of Boston gave out, and the city is now casting about for some method to prevent such disasters in the future. Two ways are proposed, one of which will cost the scorched city $5,000,000 and the other $3,150,000.

Portland, Maine, is becoming famous for the manufacture of railroad locomotives. It has turned out forty two in four months. A [illegible] to 1873 for as many more in the next four months.

The seats of one-quarter of the sitting members of the Dominion Parliament are to be contested. Each case will be referred to its special committee.

A wealthy New Yorker is building a steam yacht, which will be the biggest pleasure boat in the country. It is 196 feet long, weighs 750 tons, has 12 staterooms and a dining-room, is expected to get over the water at the rate of 18 miles an hour, and is to start for Europe on the 1st of June.

The free trade hobby-riders attribute every ill turn of fortune to the protectionists. Just now this class of surface reasoners are engaged in trying to convince the farmers and others that the "protection theory" is responsible for the oppressions of the transportation monopolies.

It is thought that the diamond excitement in South Africa will prove an effective aid in opening up those regions to missionary effort. Roads are being constructed through localities hitherto almost impassable.

An alloy of 90 per cent. tin, 8 per cent. antimony, and 2 per cent. copper, has been found excellent for crank and connecting-rod bearings on the Russian railroads.

Canada has only twenty cities and towns—a town being a municipal corporation, ranking between a city and a village—of over 5,000 inhabitants. Twelve of these are in Ontario, five in Quebec, two in New Brunswick and one in Nova Scotia.

The latest dog story comes from Maine. After a heavy snow fall, a young Belfast girl was endeavoring to make her way along the street to a house at which she was employed, when a strange dog, a large Newfoundland, came to her aid, kept ahead of her, breaking a path, until he saw her turn in at her destination, when with a satisfied wag of the tail he trotted back.

Wisconsin papers tell of a novel city on the frozen waters of Saginaw Bay. It consists of fishermen's shanties, about three hundred in number, extending out about ten miles on the bay. They have a regular municipal government, and any violation of the ordinances of the community is punished by ducking the offender in the cold waters of the lake, through holes cut in the ice. There are two hotels and a number of saloons. The occupation of the inhabitants is principally fishing.

PERSONAL.

When the announcement was made that Lieut. Fred. Grant had been assigned to duty on General Sheridan's Staff, the Democratic press immediately manufactured a harrowing tale about the removal of Lieut. Colonel Forsythe, a popular veteran, and the promotion of Lieutenant Grant, at one jump, to his place. It was a fine *ad captandum* story, and published a text for a vast amount of rhetorical bunker. But it turns out that Col. Forsythe has not been removed from Sheridan's staff, and young Grant has not been assigned to his place. Common decency would suggest that those papers which have been abusing the President for this alleged "promotion" should now retract their slanders.

Mr. Matthew Arnold, the son of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, England, and well known as a poet, has recently written a work in which he comes to the defense of the Bible against the theologians, in a manner which is creating a very decided breeze in England. Mr. Arnold believes in holding fast to the Bible as to life itself, taking it in its simple and natural meaning as a guide to conduct and a rule of righteousness in actual living; and in flinging away all the criticism and fingering of the theologians. He denounces the latter as a narrow, commonplace and bigoted people, who construct for themselves a narrow, commonplace and bigoted godhead, and says that the current conception of the Trinity is a trio of "infinitely-magnified and improved Lord Shaftesburys." There is a widespread sympathy in England with his courageous defense of the Bible against the D. D's.

Few persons are aware that, years before Dickens made his lecturing tour through the United States, he was offered by an American, then sojourning in Europe, $100,000 (gold) to do what he afterwards did. The great story-teller would have accepted the terms, but considered the extravagant claim to be believed the person proposing them must lose money, and he declined them for that reason. The American was Thomas C. Evans (recently on the staff of the *World*, and now in Wall street), to whom the novelist had taken such an ardent fancy that he invited him to spend the summer at his country house.

"Boss" Tweed has been re-elected President of the notorious Americus Club, and that arrangements are making to renew the sumptuous life of the club house that was interrupted by the exposure of the frauds which furnished the feasts.

The body of Mazzini was recently uncovered at the cemetery of Staglieno, and found to be in a perfect state of preservation—the face retaining the expression and apparent mobility of life.

Southern papers are beginning to urge the removal of Jefferson Davis's disabilities so that he may be sent to Congress.

Caleb Cushing has written a book of some three hundred pages, which is a review of the Treaty of Washington, at the request of the government. One hundred copies only will be printed. The book is to be published during the coming week at New York, and the diplomats here are on the qui vive to see it.

Recent letters received from Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, convey the gratifying intelligence of his health and that of the members of his family who accompany him. In London he was the guest successively of Mr. Carlyle and Mr. Tennyson. In Florence and Rome he was welcomed by the English and Americans resident there with distinction. It is expected that Mr. Emerson will return to America in the spring.

President Grant will leave for St. Louis in a week or ten days, and he has informed Colonel Mosby that if nothing intervenes he will be ready to take a trip as far South as Norfolk, remaining in Richmond several days. It is doubtful, however, whether he will be able to carry out the latter part of the programme.

Four Americans have recently had the distinguished honor of being elected members of the Royal Society of London—Professor Newcomb, of the Washington Observatory; Professor Young, of Dartmouth College; Professor Newton, of Yale College; and Mr. Rutherford, of New York.

A YANKEE QUEEN.

The Wife of King Ferdinand, of Portugal, a Boston Girl, the Daughter of a Poor German Shoemaker, and an Actress.

[From the New York Mirror.]

It is not generally known that one of the Queens of Europe at the present time is an American lady of decidedly humble origin. She is the wife of King Ferdinand, of Portugal, who, finding the duties of his office uncongenial to his retiring tastes, abdicated a few years ago, and making, during a trip to Paris, the acquaintance of a very good looking actress, offered her, in 1869, his heart and hand, which she joyfully accepted. They were married with considerable pomp at Lisbon, and the actress, although she is no reigning Queen, is treated by her royal relatives with all the respect due to her husband's exalted rank, and she is addressed as "my sister" by Queen Maria Pia, the daughter of Victor Emanuel, and as "Her Majesty" by her attendants and servants.

King Ferdinand's wife was born in 1840 in Boston, where her father was a poor German shoemaker, and she has many acquaintances in New York. Her name, previous to her marriage, was Elisa Hensler. She attended the public schools of her native city until she was fourteen years of age. She was then a beautiful, rosy-cheeked girl, with large, blue eyes and a wealth of golden ringlets. Moreover, she possessed a very fine voice, and an operatic manager, who heard her sing at a school examination, prevailed upon her old father to let him send her to a renowned music teacher, and have her prepared for the stage. The old man joyfully consented. Young Eliza proved a very excellent pupil, and two years afterward she made her debut in this city at the Academy of Music, in Arditi's opera, "Il Bacio." Although Mme. Lagrange sang in the same piece, Miss Hensler achieved a decided success, and was engaged for the season. Her brother, or cousin, who had enabled her to appear at the Academy of Music, was at the time leader of the chorus, and remained in that position for several years afterward.

In 1868 Miss Hensler returned to Boston, and appeared there on the stage with decided success. She then went to Paris to study her profession more thoroughly under Auber and Thomas, and sang repeatedly at the Grand Opera, without, however, meeting with much encouragement. She was glad to accept an engagement at the Royal Opera of Lisbon, where she sang for several years, and became a great favorite of the public. It was there already, perhaps, that King Ferdinand became acquainted with and enamored of her; but the King's first wife was then alive, and it was not until after her death that he made advances to Miss Eliza Hensler, who had meanwhile returned to Paris, where she made a somewhat precarious living by giving music lessons, a severe cold having impaired the beauty and strength of her voice. Her royal husband is said to be exceedingly fond of his Boston wife. They have two children, and their happiness is much commented upon in Lisbon, where it is well known that the present King does not live on the best terms with his high-born Italian consort.

Portable Railways.

An English engineer has brought forward a system of portable rails, which, it is claimed, secures to every carriage its own tramway, and which may be used with equal facility upon any ordinary road, whether macadamized, paved or asphalted.

A vehicle constructed for the purpose by the inventor, with the portable rails attached, appears, on experimental trials made, to have exhibited satisfactory results. The carriage wheels employed for this purpose, which are only about twenty-one inches in diameter, and fixed to the axle beneath the springs in the ordinary way, run upon what may be termed the inside of the tires of a second pair of wheels of sufficient size to permit the small wheels to rotate between tires and the naves of the large ones. This second pair, which forms the portable railway, is made up of a series of long and short segments, each carefully shod with india-rubber, or which may be constructed of steel, formed into a band chain, one or another portion of which is, of course, always in a position ready to receive the running wheel; the portion which has served the purpose of a tramway as constantly passing round the periphery of the large wheel to regain its position in front of the running wheels.

One peculiar advantage characterizing this invention is stated to be that the external appearance of the carriage is not at all altered, an objection which has done much to prevent the introduction of endless railways generally; and it is believed that the arrangement here described will meet an important desideratum in those instances, so frequent, where the traffic is insufficient for a permanent railway.

Drying up of the Island of Santa Cruz.

The *Bulletin* of the Torrey Botanical Club contains a suggestive paragraph in reference to the influence of trees upon rain and atmospheric moisture, as shown by the experience of the island of Santa Cruz in the West Indies. This island is said to have been a garden of fruitless beauty and fertility a few years ago; it was covered with woods, trees were everywhere abundant, and rains were profuse and frequent. The recent visit of a gentleman who had known the island in its palmier days, revealed a lamentable change, one-fourth of the island having become an utter desert. The forests and trees had been cut away, rainfalls had ceased, and the process of desolation, beginning at one end of the island, had advanced gradually and irresistibly upon the rest, until for seven miles it had become as dry and barren as the sea shore. Houses and plantations had been abandoned, and the advance of desolation was watched by the people, wholly unable to prevent it, but knowing, almost to a certainty, the time when their own habitations, their gardens and fruitful fields would be a part of the waste. Indeed, the whole island seems doomed to become a desert. This sad result is owing entirely, according to the belief of the inhabitants, to the destruction of the trees upon the island some years ago.

THE word whisky is a corruption of the Celtic word "misge," or water—a verbal root which appears in the names of the Wisk, Esk, Usk, Exe, Thames and other Celtic rivers; and "grog" is connected with the name of the British Admiral Vernon. A salt used to wear a grogram coat and the seamen gave him the nickname of "Old Grog," which was afterwards applied to the rum and water, the use of which was introduced by him into the navy.

A Triumphant Record.

In glancing back at the history of proprietary medicines in this country, it becomes at once evident that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been the most successful of them all. The record of its triumphs covers a period of about twenty years, and during that time it has probably restored to health and vigor a greater number of debilitated invalids than all other tonics and alteratives combined. The amount of disease and suffering that has been prevented by its extensive use as a preventive medicine is, of course, unascertainable, but it is a well known and undisputed fact that the malaria which generates periodic fevers and many other distressing and dangerous disorders seldom, if ever, produced any injurious effect upon systems that have been fortified in advance by a course of this invaluable vegetable tonic.

The free trade hobby-riders attribute every ill turn of fortune to the protectionists. Just now this class of surface reasoners are engaged in trying to convince the farmers and others that the "protection theory" is responsible for the oppressions of the transportation monopolies.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and June. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
R. F. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. R. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Duncan, F. Kahle, G. F. Lansdale, Joshua Rhoads, H. Hartman, Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Zeug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

How to Make $500.

— Buy for a song, a stylish broken down KENTAIPPE horse, one that is pronounced played out from lameness; cure him with a bottle or two of Centaur Liniment, and pocket the difference. The Liniment is simply one of the wonders of the world. Dumb beasts relish out their gladness, and the sore, maimed and crippled of the human family hobble in and go on their way rejoicing. Yes, it is wonderful.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF

FOR FAMILY USE.

THE HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE,

THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
FOR
FAMILY USE.

PINTS, - - - 50 CENTS
HALF PINTS, - - - 30 CENTS
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

NUTRINA!!!

1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not partly of starch.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it,

GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!

Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.

Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.

Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHANGE OF FIRM STYLE.

The Jewelry Business heretofore carried on under style of H. RICHARDSON & CO., will be conducted hereafter under style of

L. M'INTOSH & CO.,

Without other change in our partnership.

C. O. RICHARDSON,
LEWIS M'INTOSH.

GEORGE T. OLIVER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

No. 67 Grant Street, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Have Now on Hands a Very

Attractive Stock
OF
SPRING GOODS,

WHICH BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO CLOSELY INSPECT BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.

Black Silks in all the best makes, ranging in price from one to six dollars per yard.

Plain Dress Silks, in all the new shades, for evening wear.

Striped and Checked Silks, in all the new designs, from one to two dollars per yard.

Foulard Silks, in Figures, Polka Spots and Plain Colors.

Cheney Bros.' celebrated American Silks, in spring shades and black.

Japanese Silks, Pongees, Poplins, Cashmeres, Cretons, Chalies, Debages, Mohairs, Alpacas and Wool Delaines, in all the new designs and shades.

Black and mourning material in Alpacas, Mohairs, Brilliantteens, Delaines, Tamise, Henrietta Cloths, Cashmeres, Dra De Franc, Grenadines and Hernanis.

Percales, Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.

Shawls, in all the new designs for spring and summer wear.

Cashmere and Silk Sacques, Talmas, Dolmas and Polonaises.

Nottingham and Tambourd Lace Curtains.

Marseilles Quilts, Etc., Etc.

118 and 120
Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW GOODS.

McElroy & Dickson,

54

Wood Street.

Black Alpacas,
Japanese Stripes,
Boys' Cassimeres,
New Prints,
D & T Cottonades,
Bleached Goods,
&c., &c.

REMOVAL!

LIEBLER'S
PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY
HAS BEEN REMOVED TO
113 Wood Street,
Directly Opposite the Old Stand.

The Largest and Finest Assortment of NEW GOODS in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.

Goods slightly damaged by the late fire selling Twenty-five Per Cent. Below Cost.

FURNITURE
At Reduced Prices.

J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,
97, 99 and 101 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR, LIBRARY,
CHAMBER,
DINING ROOM,
HALL and OFFICE
Furniture
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW CITY BUILDING, SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, February 1, 1873.

Notice is Hereby Given

That all owners (whether resident or non-resident) of the city of Pittsburgh, of

Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c.,

To pay their Licenses at the office forthwith. All Licenses not paid on or before the

FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1873,

will be placed in the hands of a Police Officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents, and all persons neglecting to call before the First Monday in May, will be subject to a penalty double the amount of the License, to be recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman of said city.

The old metal plates of last year must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or 25 cents additional will be charged on each License.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One-horse Vehic'e	$ 7 50
Each Two-horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four-horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Hack or Carriage	10 00
Omnibus and Timber-wheels drawn by two horses	18 00

$1 extra will be charged for each additional horse used in the above specified vehicles.

C. L. MAGEE,
MWF CITY TREASURER.

GILBERT L. EBERHART,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PENNA.,

Practises in all the Courts of Beaver county. Gives special attention to Collections.

Correspondence with the Profession and Business Men respectfully solicited. MWF

DRY GOODS.

AT McKEE'S

THERE IS A FULL STOCK OF

MOHAIRS,
COCHECO PRINTS,
KENNERDELL BLANKETS,
EXTRA HEAVY SHEETINGS,
EMBROIDERED CURTAINS,
SILKS, ALL COLORS.

DOTTED SWISS,
RUSSIA CRASH,
YOSEMITE STRIPES,

GRENADINES,
OPERA FLANNELS,
OXFORD SUITINGS,
DELAINES,
STRIPED JAPS.

FOULARD SILKS,
INDIGO BLUE JEANS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
TICKINGS, ALL GRADES,
YELLOW FLANNELS,
NAPKINS, WHITE AND RED,
ITALIAN CLOTH,
NAINSOOKS,
EMBROIDERED HDK'FS.

MERRIMAC PRINTS,
ALPACAS, Figured and Plain.
RED FLANNEL,
KID GLOVES,
ERMINE CLOTHS,
TWEEDS, ALL WOOL.

A. D. M'KEE,
Successor to McKee, Murphy & Co.,
59 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
NEW STOCK
SPRING GOODS
Just Opened.

239 and 241 Liberty Street

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
1873.

In Every Department We are Offering Some Special Bargains.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE
TO
Harper's Periodicals

Harper's Magazine

The MAGAZINE has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Harper's Weekly.

The ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical in this country.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Harper's Bazar.

There

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES

JOHN M. THORP,

DEALER IN

NOTES, MORTGAGES AND REAL ESTATE.

Office in Arcadia Insurance Rooms,

NWF Corner Third avenue and Wood street.

Isidore Coblens,

BROKER,

NO. 582 FOURTH AVE.

REAL ESTATE,

BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

NOTES AND STOCKS.

Luther S. Kauffman

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

STOCKS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Subscription Books Still Open FOR THE

U. S. 5 Per Cent. Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists, on the same terms as the Immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 25, 1873.

The money market continues to work close, and the trading classes find it extremely difficult to obtain accommodations even at one per cent. a month outside the banks on prime indorsed paper, and although some favored borrowers are enabled to do a little better than that, the majority cannot do as well. There appears to be no prospect of any material improvement in the condition of the money market until after April 1st, but much can be done with the funds which are still available if they are kept in rapid circulation, the "nimble penny" doing the work as the slow moving shilling—a dollar changing hands ten times a day does as much work as ten dollars moved but once, and this is equally true of larger amounts, therefore it is the part of wisdom for all having money, whether much or little, to pay their debts promptly. Every debt paid may set in motion a current, which, after affording relief to many individuals, will finally reach the banks, from which it will again start out on a new career of usefulness; but all the money kept idle in innumerable pockets, while even small debts are unpaid, simply tends to clog and retard the movement of the financial machinery in the community. As the climax of the active business season is yet to be reached, there is a hopeful feeling in commercial circles that the trade of this spring will be of a most active and satisfactory character. To be sure the number of business failures throughout the United States the past year was 401 per cent., and the amount 1874 per cent. in excess of those of the previous year; but it is well to bear in mind the fact that the increase was solely due to the great Chicago and Boston conflagrations. Going back to 1867, however, we find that the amount of the failures during that panic year were 141 2-3 per cent. greater than that of 1872.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	119	119	119¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116½	116½	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	116	116	117
U. S. Bonds of 1865	117¼	117¼	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	115	115¼	116
U. S. Bonds of 1867	117¼	117¼	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	119¾	119¾	119¾
10-40s			113¾
New 5s		115¾	115¾
Golds	115¾	115¾	115¾
Currency 6s	113¾	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	115¾
United States 6s of 1881	119
United States 6-20s of 1864	116
United States 5-20s of 1865	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	116
United States 10-40s	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116¾
Currency Sixes	113¾

—The old story of a rival company combining against the Western Union all the other telegraph lines of the country is revived. It is even said that the new competition is under the nursing care of the present Western Union Directors. The story freely reported is that if these Directors find themselves displaced from the control of the Western Union Company they will at once proceed to make a lively competition with it, and thus bring down the price of stocks. The Stock Exchange and Western Union, according to common report, is too high for its Directors, and a very pretty report it is. To believe this story, no matter what currency it has obtained, one must believe that the Directors of Western Union will only have themselves directly hostile to those of the stockholders whom they represent, but make the dream try to do so. Surely, if the opposition Telegraph lines are to combine against Western Union, there must be better foundation than quite a story as this.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

March 25 1873.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.	2 P.M.
Gold	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
Canton	55	55	55	55	55
Western Union Tel	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Quicksilver	40	40	40	40	40
Pacific Mail	56½	57	57	57	57
Atlantic Mail	30	30	30	30	30
Wells, Fargo & Co	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
American Express	48	48	48	48	48
United States Express	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½
New York Central	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Erie	65	65	65	65	65
Michigan Central	93	93	93	93	93
Michigan Southern	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Illinois Central	129	129	129	129	129
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93	93	93	93	93
Chicago and Rock Island	107	107	107	107	107
Chicago and N. W. pref	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Fort Wayne	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Ohio and Mississippi	30	30	30	30	30
Union Pacific	24	24	24	24	24
Chicago and Alton pref.	90	90	90	90	90
North Hart. and Erie	15	15	15	15	15
Panama	130½	132	132	132	132
New Jersey Central	93	93	93	93	93
C. C. and I. C.	93	93	93	93	93
Hart. Tol and St. L.	50	50	50	50	50
Iron Mountain	93	93	93	93	93
Atlantic Mail	30	30	30	30	30

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn's Central	58	Phila. and Erie	25
Reading	97	Lehigh Navigation	57½
Pittsburgh Coal, of N. J.	39	Elmira Common	17½
Oil Creek & A. V. R. R.	30	[A. V. R. R. 7-30s	91½
Lehigh V. R. R.	59¾	Central Transport	48¾

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—Cotton quiet at 18½c. Flour dull at $7 0a8 25. Wheat quiet at $1 65 a1 68. Corn quiet at 37a40c. Rye quiet at 78a80c. Oats quiet at 36a38c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm. Eggs easier at 20c. Provisions quiet. Mess pork steady and held at $15 50. Lard steady; steam 9¼c; kettle 9¾c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6¼c; clear sides 7½c; clear sides 7½c. Bacon steady at 6¾a8¼c and 8¾c. Whisky firm at 92c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 25, 1873.

REMARKS.—In the evening a very heavy rain set in and continued up to a late hour at night. The prospects for a flood in the rivers are flattering, and we would advise those having property afloat to keep a sharp lookout for it, as they know not the day nor the hour when it may take its departure "without yer leave."

With regard to the market we have little to say. Prices exhibit no changes worthy of special mention. We have already noted the decline in coffees, on which there has been no further rise, and a fair trade is reported. The wheat market is dull and the receipts are light. It is asserted that the farmers holding prime white, amber and red winter wheats, are not disposed to run it into market at present, believing that higher prices will ere long rule. Hence millers contend that they cannot pay the prices asked and compete with Western flours.

The flour market continues very active, and both mills and stores are "full of orders."

All varieties of produce are moderately active at unchanged prices. Butter and eggs are in increased supply, though there are no change in quotations.

As soon as the "weather settles" we look for a largely increased volume of trade. Our manufacturers of iron, nails, glass, copper, steel, &c., and dealers in dry goods, groceries, provisions, &c., are all fully prepared to meet any and all demands that may be made upon them, at prices touching the very lowest margin of profit.

Following are the receipts of grain and produce since our last report:

Wheat, sacks	1,001	Barley, sacks	726
Corn, sacks	2,385	Butter, pkgs	48
Rye, sacks	188	Apples, bushels	389
Bacon, tierces	52		

We shall resume our usual quotations to-morrow.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1873.

REMARKS.—The crude market was decidedly stronger yesterday, and prices are looking up. The bottom appears to have been reached some days since. The advance seems to have been general throughout the oil regions. The asking rates here are 6¾a6¾c; there were plenty of buyers but no sellers at 6c. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was quiet but firm, large lots of standard brands being held at 15c; for car load lots at works 15¼a15½c. From this it would seem that the bottom had been reached.

OIL BARRELS.

Sales city make $1 95a2 00; country $1 85.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, PA., March 25.—*The Oil Exchange* says: The market is active and firm at $1 90 per barrel at the close last evening. We miss our Parker quotations to-day. The market closed firm with an upward tendency. Sales:

320 bbls upper road, spot	$2 25
700 bbls upper road, spot	2 27¼
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 30
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 27½
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 30
1,000 bbls upper road, regular	2 32½
1,000 bbls Oil City, regular	2 27½
500 bbls Oil City, regular	2 30

NEW YORK, March 25.—Closing 24.—Market very strong. Crude in bulk held at 20½c. Sales reported: 3,500 bbls at 20c. Cases: 8,000 bbls at 27½c. Philadelphia delivery: holders firm at 18¾a19c for refined.

TITUSVILLE, March 25, Noon.—Market: spot $2 25a2 27½.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 25.—Market quiet at $2 10.

OIL CITY, March 25.—Market firm at $2 30; upper road $2 25; lower road $2 15.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Market very strong; S. W. Dist. crude 24½c; refined 25c; sales noted. Futures—April 19¼a19½c; May 19¾a20c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

FOREIGN, March 25.—Market firm at $2 10a2 12½. Very few sellers.

TITUSVILLE, March 25.—Market very quiet but firm, with few sellers at $2 27½a2 30.

OIL CITY, March 25.—Market quiet and firm at $2 26.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Crude 24½c; refined 29c.

TIDIOUTE, March 25.—Market very firm at $2 05.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart, B & Co	Brilliant Oil Works	228
Hutchinson & B	Peerless Oil Works	547
O J Greer	Vesta Oil Works	356
B S Duncan	Vesta Oil Works	154
J Hamilton	Standard Oil Works	691
H McKelvy	Vesta Oil Works	481
Jos Bushnell	Standard Oil Works	472
Tack & M	Citizens' Oil Co	462
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	165
O J Greer	Vesta Oil Works	356
Thomas Hacket	Standard Oil Works	876
Parker, T & Co	Vesta Oil Works	347
T Hackett	Vesta Oil Works	623
O J Greer	Hutchinson Oil Works	623
Jos Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	153

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

		Bbls.
Brilliant Oil Works	Citizens' Oil Works	462
Peerless Oil Wks	Sunbeam Oil Works	547
Vesta Oil Works	Hutchinson O Wks	1,722
Standard Oil Wks	Crystal Oil Works	153
Total		5,583

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, March 25, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Wyckenberger, Warden, P & Co, Phila		200
Vesta Oil Works	Waring, K & Co, Phila	200
Central Refg Co	J P Logan, Phila	389
Livingston Bros	Warden, P & Co, Phila	194
J Spear & Co	C Pratt, New York	150
Citizens Oil Works	C Pratt, New York	250
Total		1,237

Shipments of Refined Oil East by W. P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Ralston & Waring	Waring, K & Co, Phila	915
Elkins, Bly & Co	Waring, K & Co, Phila	600
Total		1,515

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY MORNING, March 25, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week to this time have been fair of through stock, and rather light of cattle intended for sale at this point. There is a fair attendance of buyers present, and as they are disposed to purchase at about the market is quiet and active. Sellers are holding cattle fully 4c higher than last week, and some sales are being made at about these prices. On the whole the prospect looks better, and as this week's sellers are firm in their demands, anticipating a good trade.

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lb cattle, fine and smooth, $7 00 to $7 10; extra 1,400 do do $6 75 to $6 85; extra 1,300 do do $6 25 to $6 50; prime 1,200 do do $5 75 to $6 00; prime 1,100 do do $5 00 to $5 50; fair 1,000 do do $4 75 to $4 75.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs fair and fully up to the demand. Philadelphia men were taking but few hogs to-day, and the market for prime hogs ruled rather dull. On Yorkers, trade has been fair and a good many hogs have changed hands. The market closes moderately firm at the following quotations:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia $5 80; prime do $5 50 to $5 75; prime Yorkers $5 30; fair $5 25.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep this week so far have been light. The market is firm, and sellers are holding and making sales at prices about ½c higher than last week. At this writing trade is active, and with a right run the feeling is good. Following are the rates current:

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $7 00; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $6 00 to $6 75; extra 85 lbs, fine wool, $5 00 to $6 25; extra 80 lbs, fine wool, $5 50 to $5 75.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 25, 1873.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; No 2 spring a shade lower, closing steady at $1 21½ seller April; No 2 do $1 09¾a1 09¾ regular and fresh; rejected 92¼a92¾c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and prices drooping; No 2 regular 35¾c; fresh 36¼c; rejected 34c. Rye scarce and firm; No 2, 69c. Barley—Demand fair and market firm; fall No 2, 86c; No 3, 76a86c.

SEEDS—Timothy and clover seeds dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork $14 70 cash. Lard—Demand good at $7 65 cash. Dry salt meats—Offering light; shoulders active; 5¾c asked; clear sides 7¾a7¾c. Hams quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady, with a moderate demand at 86¾c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No 1 white Wabash $1 09¾; extra white Michigan $1 02; No 1 do do $1 80; No 1 red $1 02¾. Corn a shade lower; No 1 at 40c; No 2 do 40c; seller May 42c; seller June 43c; low mixed 39¾c; no grade 36c. Oats quiet; No 2, 33c. Clover seed $4 00; choice $4 05. Dressed hogs $5 50.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—Flour quiet. Corn dull and lower; white and yellow mixed 56c; mixed feeding, 53a54c. Hay dull and lower; prime $25; choice $28a30. Sugar dull; good fair 8¾c; prime 9c. Molasses dull; prime 61c; fair reboiled 55c. Other articles unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Flour firm; superfine $5 25a5 50; extra $6 00a6 50. Wheat scarce and firm; red $1 92a1 95; white $2 00a2 15. Rye steady at 85c. Corn firm; yellow 60a60½c. Oats dull; white 49c. Refined petroleum 19¾a19¾c; crude 13¾c. Whisky dull at 92c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 25.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; No 1 red held at $1 02; No 2 do $1 03. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firm; No 1 48c. Refined petroleum in good demand; car lots 16c; trade lots 16½c higher; legal test Ohio 94¾ a25c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, March 25.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat steady; amber $1 01; No 2 red $1 03. Corn steady, with a moderate demand, at 42c. Oats —Demand good at 34½c. Clover seed $4 80a5 00.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1873.

Canada	March 26	Liverpool.
Greece	March 26	Liverpool.
Holsatia	March 26	Liverpool.
Thuringia	March 27	Hamburg.
City of New York	March 29	Liverpool.
Celtic	March 29	Liverpool.
City of Paris	March 29	Liverpool.
Nevada	April 2	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., March 25, 1873.

River falling, with eleven feet of water in the channel. Weather raining; thermometer 50 at 6 P. M.

P.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., March 25, 1873.

River on a stand, with fifteen feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 45 at 6 P. M.

C.

Wheeling, W. Va

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., March 25, 1873.

River fifteen feet three inches and rising. Departed—Carrie Brooks, for Pittsburgh, 9 A. M.; Courier, for Parkersburg, 10:30 A. M.; Ander, for Cincinnati, 3 P. M.

HARRIS.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, March 25.—Rained all night and till 3 P. M., a driving snow storm with fierce winds from the northwest since. The river has risen 2 feet 6 inches. Port list: Up—R. Mitchell, Fayette, Peyona and barges, Grand Lake and barges, Idlewild and Arlington. Down—Allegheny Belle and barges, Minneola and barges, Mary Ament, Tarascon and Quickstep, all with fuel to fullcrips. Business interrupted by the weather.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 25.—River rising, with six and a half feet on Harpeth Shoals. Heavy rains, with lightning and thunder throughout the day. Arrived—Tyrone, Cook, Florence, Evansville. Departed—Ada Hellman, Evansville.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—Arrived—Thomas Sherlock, Cincinnati. Departed—John Howard, Arkansas river. Clear and windy.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmichael	Geneva.	
Hector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.	
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.	
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Wheeling.	
Juniata	Brennan	Cincinnati.	

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmichael	Geneva.
Hector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA—Twelve feet, and rising.

Depths Departing This Day

Of several packets—A. L. M. and 5 P. M., Wheeling. ...Carrie Brooks, Darlington, 2 P. M.

THE weather was very pleasant. The marks last evening at the foot of Market street indicated twelve feet and rising. The Monongahela was reported rising fast all the way down.

THE towboats Eagle, Little Giant and Niagara arrived and went out last night.

THE steamer Messenger passed Cairo yesterday en route for this city.

THE towboat Fearless passed Cairo at noon yesterday en route for this city.

THE steamer White Duck, Captain Adams, takes her departure for St. Louis on Thursday.

THE steamer Exchange arrived at St. Louis yesterday. She will load for Pittsburgh.

THE towboat John F. Dravo left Cincinnati yesterday for this port in tow of empty barges.

THE packet Granite State, Captain Kerr, left Portsmouth on time, and will leave here on Friday, her regular day.

THE steamer Juniata brought up one of the largest trips of the season. She will return to Cincinnati on Thursday positively.

THE mail packets on the slackwater leaves daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. For other information call on Capt. A. S. Carlile on the wharfboat.

SEVEN thousand dollars a year is what the government pays for the transportation of the mail from Memphis to the mouth of White river.

THE towboat George Lysle left for Cincinnati with ten barges of coal, among the number Ohio Belle, Oliver Shedrick and low grades of bleached shirtings, which are selling well, and prices are firm at quotations in good request. Polka spots brisk. Plain dress goods are selling well, but low priced fancy styles are very sluggish. Shawls are in good favor. Woven dress fabrics in fair demand. Hosiery in fair request. Black mohairs and alpacas very active and some grades scarce.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, March 25.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 16c; low middling 15¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn nearly all sold at former prices. Oats lower at stadie. Corn meal active at $2 60. Wheat very dull at $1 25. Lard—Refined 10½c; tierces 10c; Wilcox pail 10¾c. Bacon dull; shoulders 6¼c; sides 8¾a9c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, March 25.—Cotton steady with a moderate demand; low middling 15c. Flour, grain and corn in small request and unchanged. Provisions unchanged, Lard—Kettle dried 9¾c. Country bacon, loose from stock, 6¾a7¼c; sides 9c; hams 11¼a11¾c. Heavy rains checks business materially.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee spring $1 30; No 2 do $1 21¾. Oats—Demand good at 28c. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 36c. Rye—Demand active and prices advanced; No 1, 66c. Barley steady, with a moderate demand; fall No 2, 85c.

Indianapolis Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 25.—Flour steady at $5 25a5 75. Wheat—Demand good at $1 a1 01. Corn firm at 35a36c. Provisions firm; bulk shoulders 5¾c; clear rib sides 7¾; clear sides 7¾. Bacon—Shoulders 6¾c; clear sides 8¾c. Hams firm; sugar cured 13c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 25.—Wheat quiet. Corn dull; State 56c. Barley and oats unchanged.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 115¾@115¾.

NEW YORK, March 25, 1873—P. M.

MONEY.

Money comparatively easy, though rates were a shade higher at the close. Most of the business at 7 per cent. gold, but latest transactions on call were at 1-64 and interest per day.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange strong at 109¾@109¾, closing at 108 5-16.

GOLD.

Gold strong, with some evidence of a clique movement for still higher prices. Opened at 115¾, sold up to 115¾, and closed at 115¼@115¾. Azumor was circulated that five millions of legal tenders will be issued from the Treasury this week. Loans dat per cent. for carrying, and 2 per cent. to dat for borrowing. Clearings $49,000,000. Treasury disbursements $65,600.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments have advanced sharply, in sympathy with London, where large short interest has to be covered, and closed strong; 6Ss are ¼@¾ higher, 67s ¾, and 68s 1¾ per cent above last night's rates.

U. S. coup 1881	119½	5-20s, 1867	117¾
5-20s, 1862	116½	5-20s, 1868	119¾
5-20s, 1864	117¾	New 5s	114¾
5-20s, 1865	117¾	10-40s	113¾
5-20s, 1865, new	114¾	Currency 6s	114¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds more active and lower.

Missouri 6s	93¾	Virginia, old	41
Tennessee, 6s, old	80	North Carolina, 6s	34
Tennessee, new	79¾	North Carolina, new	18
Virginia, new	51		

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

Railroad mortgages improving but quiet. Pacifics higher. Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central second mortgage advanced to 74, and Hartford and Erie firsts to 40¾.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

In the market a strong bullish feeling has been developed, especially in the Stock well shares, Pacific Mail rising 3 per cent. and Atlantic and Pacific preferred 2 per cent. The market weakened under rather lighter money and the tightening of the bank loans, but subsequently recovered and closed strong. Hartford and Erie very weak and declined from 44¾ to 38. Among the fluctuations were Pacific Mail 56¾ to 59¾, Rock Island 115¾ to 116¾, Harlem 135 to 138¾, New York Central 101¾ to 102¾, Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 39¾ to 40¾, Atlantic and Pacific 25 to 30, Union Pacific 23¾ to 25¾, Lake Shore 94 to 95¾, Erie 65¾ to 64¾, and Rock Island 107¾ to 108¼a118.

Canton	100	Wabash	73
Western U. Tel Co	83	do ordered	86
Quicksilver	40	Wells, Fargo & Co	80¾
Adams Express	94	Terre Haute	15
Wells, Fargo & Co	80¾	do ordered	40
American Express	48	Pacific Mail	59¾
U. S. Express	48½	do ordered	118
Pacific Mail	59	Hann. & Mississippi	45¾
Erie	64¾	do ordered	118
Erie	64¾	Hann. & St. Joseph	30
do preferred	79¾	do preferred	92¾
Harlem	137	Panama	40
do preferred	125	Illinois Central	117¾
Reading	97¾	Ohio & Mississippi	30¾
N. Jersey Central	89	Central Pacific	103¾
Michigan Central	88	Ohio Central	14¾
Rock Island	115¾	Del. & Lack'awanna	103¾
N. J. Central	103¾	Hartford & Erie	3
Del. and Hud.	97	Boston Hoosac	107¾
do preferred	75¾		

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, March 25.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 10 cars; 15 cars to arrive, 253 head; total for the week 2,787 cars, 27,870 head; opened dull and heavy; last week's closing prices not quotable; 1,000 head shipped to-day; 1,000 head left over. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 6,500 head; 30 cars to arrive, 1,000 to 1,200 head; total for the week 1,000 cars, 10,000 head; opened dull and heavy; last week's closing prices not quotable; 1,000 head shipped to-day; 1,000 head left over. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,433 head; 15 cars to arrive, 300 head; total for the week 1,433 cars, 14,330 head; opened dull and heavy; last week's closing prices not quotable; 1,000 head shipped to-day; 1,000 head left over.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 4,000 head; 1,000 head left over; market dull and heavy; shipping steers, 1,000 to 1,450 lbs, at $5 40a6 00; stockers, 500 to 1,000 lbs, at $3 40a4 40; cows, bulls and mixed, at $2 50a4 00. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 12,000 head; 3,000 head left over; market dull and heavy; mixed, at $4 90a5 10; light, at $5 00a5 15; choice heavy, at $5 15a5 25. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head; market dull and heavy; common to choice, at $3 50a5 00.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—Flour in fair demand; superfine $5 50a6 25; extra $6 30a6 85. Wheat firm; western red $1 03a1 10; amber $1 10a1 20. Corn in good demand; mixed western 39¾a40c. Oats quiet; western mixed 34a37c. Rye firm at 80a90c. Provisions quiet; mess pork $15 50. Bacon—Hams, sweets, lean and fat, 13c; shoulders 7c; clear sides 8¾c. Lard quiet; tierces 9¾c; kegs 10¾c. Whisky firm at 92c. Butter steady; fair to good 24a28c; prime to choice 30a35c. Whisky dull at 90c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No 1 white Wabash $1 09¾; extra white Michigan $1 02; No 1 do do $1 80; No 1 red $1 02¾. Corn a shade lower; No 1 at 40c; No 2 do 40c; seller May 42c; seller June 43c; low mixed 39¾c; no grade 36c. Oats quiet; No 2, 33c. Clover seed $4 00; choice $4 05. Dressed hogs $5 50.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—Flour quiet. Corn dull and lower; white and yellow mixed, mixed feeding, 53a54c. Hay dull and lower; prime $25; choice $28a30. Sugar dull; good fair 8¾c; prime 9c. Molasses dull; prime 61c; fair reboiled 55c. Other articles unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Flour firm; superfine $5 25a5 50; extra $6 00a6 50. Wheat scarce and firm; red $1 92a1 95; white $2 00a2 15. Rye steady at 85c. Corn firm; yellow 60a60½c. Oats dull; white 49c. Refined petroleum 19¾a19¾c; crude 13¾c. Whisky dull at 92c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 25.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; No 1 red held at $1 02; No 2 do $1 03. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firm; No 1 48c. Refined petroleum in good demand; car lots 16c; trade lots 16½c higher; legal test Ohio 94¾ a25c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, March 25.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat steady; amber $1 01; No 2 red $1 03. Corn steady, with a moderate demand, at 42c. Oats —Demand good at 34½c. Clover seed $4 80a5 00.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1873.

Canada	March 26	Liverpool.
Greece	March 26	Liverpool.
Holsatia	March 26	Liverpool.
Thuringia	March 27	Hamburg.
City of New York	March 29	Liverpool.
Celtic	March 29	Liverpool.
City of Paris	March 29	Liverpool.
Nevada	April 2	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., March 25, 1873.

River falling, with eleven feet of water in the channel. Weather raining; thermometer 50 at 6 P. M.

P.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., March 25, 1873.

River on a stand, with fifteen feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 45 at 6 P. M.

C.

Wheeling, W. Va

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., March 25, 1873.

River fifteen feet three inches and rising. Departed—Carrie Brooks, for Pittsburgh, 9 A. M.; Courier, for Parkersburg, 10:30 A. M.; Ander, for Cincinnati, 3 P. M.

HARRIS.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, March 25.—Rained all night and till 3 P. M., a driving snow storm with fierce winds from the northwest since. The river has risen 2 feet 6 inches. Port list: Up—R. Mitchell, Fayette, Peyona and barges, Grand Lake and barges, Idlewild and Arlington. Down—Allegheny Belle and barges, Minneola and barges, Mary Ament, Tarascon and Quickstep, all with fuel to fullcrips. Business interrupted by the weather.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 25.—River rising, with six and a half feet on Harpeth Shoals. Heavy rains, with lightning and thunder throughout the day. Arrived—Tyrone, Cook, Florence, Evansville. Departed—Ada Hellman, Evansville.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—Arrived—Thomas Sherlock, Cincinnati. Departed—John Howard, Arkansas river. Clear and windy.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmichael	Geneva.
Hector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Wheeling.
Juniata	Brennan	Cincinnati.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmichael	Geneva.
Hector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA—Twelve feet, and rising.

Depths Departing This Day

Of several packets—A. L. M. and 5 P. M., Wheeling. ...Carrie Brooks, Darlington, 2 P. M.

THE weather was very pleasant. The marks last evening at the foot of Market street indicated twelve feet and rising. The Monongahela was reported rising fast all the way down.

THE towboats Eagle, Little Giant and Niagara arrived and went out last night.

THE steamer Messenger passed Cairo yesterday en route for this city.

THE towboat Fearless passed Cairo at noon yesterday en route for this city.

THE steamer White Duck, Captain Adams, takes her departure for St. Louis on Thursday.

THE steamer Exchange arrived at St. Louis yesterday. She will load for Pittsburgh.

THE towboat John F. Dravo left Cincinnati yesterday for this port in tow of empty barges.

THE packet Granite State, Captain Kerr, left Portsmouth on time, and will leave here on Friday, her regular day.

THE steamer Juniata brought up one of the largest trips of the season. She will return to Cincinnati on Thursday positively.

THE mail packets on the slackwater leaves daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. For other information call on Capt. A. S. Carlile on the wharfboat.

SEVEN thousand dollars a year is what the government pays for the transportation of the mail from Memphis to the m

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Patent Rights Congress at Vienna.

LONDON, March 25.—An International Patent Rights Congress will be held in Vienna during the World's Exhibition. It will be composed of manufacturers, scientific men and other experts. Three American gun owners will be allowed to raise vegetables in Austrain soil to compete for agricultural premiums.

German Minister Dangerously Ill.

LONDON, March 25.—Count Von Bernstoff's condition is hopeless. It is doubtful whether he will live through the night.

Germany, Austria and Russia and the Spanish Republic.

LONDON, March 25.—A dispatch from Madrid says it is reported there that Bismarck refuses to advise the recognition of the Spanish republic, declaring it does not represent the true will of the Assembly, which yielded to the pressure of the masses in proclaiming it. It is also rumored that the Russian and Austrian governments have intimated that they will withhold recognition on similar grounds.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 25.—The *News*, a journal established for the purpose of advocating an alliance between Russia and France, has suspended.

BERLIN, March 25.—A squadron of German naval vessels have been ordered to cruise in Spanish waters.

The Madrid government has accepted the resignation of Senor Olazaga, their Minister to France.

It is reported that Lieutenant General Pieltain and will be appointed Captain General of Cuba, and Lieutenant General Primo De Rivera, Captain General of Porto Rico.

PARIS, March 25.—Twelve members of the Secret Socialist Society have been arrested at Lyons. Two of the prisoners are Spaniards and style themselves representatives of the government at Madrid. Other arrests in the same quarter are reported. There recently have been serious disturbances among the cadets at St. Cyr. General Cissey, Minister of War, to-day visited the insurrection and sentenced ten of the students to a month's imprisonment.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 25.—The *Golos* declares that the only issue of the expedition to Khiva must be the complete and unconditional submission of Khiva to Russian sway.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 25.—The steamship Polynesian has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 25, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅛@93⅝; and for account 93⅜@93⅝. American securities—5-20s of '65, 94; do of '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¾; new 5s, 91¾; Erie Railway 9¼. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day £208,000.

PARIS, March 25.—Rentes 55 francs 60 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 25.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 9¾@9¾d; Orleans 9¾d; sales 12,000 bales; American 7,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; Futures and March shipments from Savannah and Charleston 9⅜@9 7-16d. Breadstuffs steady. Red winter wheat 12s 2d. Flour 28s. Corn 28s. Mess pork 61s6d. Bacon 46s. Lard 39s. Cheese 73s. Cumberland middles 37s; short rib do 36s. Turpentine 44s6d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 5,000 quarters; American 4,000 quarters. Receipts of corn for the past three days 3,000 quarters; American 1,000 quarters. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet but firm.

ANTWERP, March 25.—Refined petroleum 43 francs.

CASUALTIES.

Killed on the Railroad Track.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWARK, O., March 25, 1873.

A man named Thos. Lusk, about seventy years of age, a resident of Union, Ohio, was found dead, with face slightly disfigured, at this place this morning, lying near the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The particulars as to the true cause of his death remains unknown, and are likely never to be ascertained. It appears from stories gathered he was walking on the track, and the supposition is he was struck by an engine backing to the shops.

Express Agent at Washington, Pa., Seriously Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., March 25, 1873.

Mr. D. H. Templeton, assistant in the express office at this place, was badly injured at the Hempfield depot last night. He was superintending the unloading of some cars, when he fell through a broken place in the floor, the stepper into one of them. He was thrown upon his side, and so badly hurt that he was rendered speechless for some time. On examination it was found that some of the ligaments were broken loose from the backbone and that his right knee was injured. He will not be able to leave his bed for some time.

Band Cut Off in a Saw Mill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO, March 25, 1873.

George Rathburn, a laborer employed in a saw mill at this place, had his hand cut off at the wrist by his coming in contact with a circular saw yesterday morning.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

March 25, 1873.

	Cents.
Stratton & Miller, Linesville, Pa.	1
Adam Boren, Allegheny, Pa.	1
W. Lucien Scaife, New Haven, Conn.	3
John Spence, North Lansdale, Wis.	3
John Yundt, Jr., Shippensburg, Pa.	3
Jacob Kaufman, McConnellsburg, Pa.	3
Thomas J. Reech, Ann Arbor, Mich.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Washington and Jefferson College.

The Board of Trustees of this Institution convened on Monday evening, in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of opening the proposals of contractors for the new College building, but as the bids exceeded the amount of money available for that purpose by about $20,000, the Trustees judged it unwise in the present stringency of the money market to incur such a debt, and the whole subject was postponed until the next meeting, May 1, when it is hoped the sum needed will be raised.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

The Thomas-Rubinstein Concert.

Last evening an event occurred, marking an epoch in the musical annals of our city. Three devotees of the art divine—Thomas, Rubinstein and Wieniawstein, and Henri Wieniawski—united their powers, and produced a result approaching absolute perfection, concentrating, as it did, genius and a spirit of interpretation which taxed the powers of the audience—critical though it was,—to comprehend. The first number, Schumann's overture to "Genoveva," was a fitting introduction to what followed. The composer never played more in sympathy with the spirit of the composer. There was softness combined with brilliancy of execution, which was peculiarly fascinating to the cultivated ear. The second number brought Rubinstein, the worshiper of his own compositions, Fourth in D-minor, most magnificently. The orchestral accompaniment, by the way, was full of full, showed complete sympathy, and was a wonderful achievement. Third on the list came Wieniawski, to whom was assigned the closing violin concerto, No. 5. His manner and style are above criticism, and need no description beyond the assertion that they are perfect. Both his numbers were superbly executed, apparently without effort, showing a clearness of tone and delicacy of touch particularly deserving of praise. The orchestra gave "Les Preludes" in their best style, rivaling in the power and perspective of its instrumental picture any interpretation they have ever given. The numbers assigned to Rubinstein and Wieniawski in the second part were rendered in a most creditable manner. The concert concluded with the "Huldigungs Marsch," a bewitching piece of instrumentation.

The audience present was not one night, but highly critical—such an audience as is seldom got together in one city. That a similar gathering will be seen this evening is hardly probable. We will be the last opportunity to hear this strongest of all concert combinations ever brought together in the country. We present below the programme for performance:

Overture—"Leonore," No. 3, Beethoven.
Theo. Thomas orchestra.
Concerto—"A Minor," Schumann.
Mr. Anton Rubinstein, and orchestra.
Concerto—*Op. 64*, Mendelssohn.
Mr. Henri Wieniawski and orchestra.
Symphonie Dramatique—"Romeo et Juliet," Berlioz, Romeo Suet. Tristesse Concert et Bal, Grande Fete Chez Capulet.
Theo. Thomas orchestra.
Nocturne—Field. Auf dem Wasser—"Schubert," Liszt. Mendel. Etudes—Chopin.
Mr. Anton Rubinstein.
Ballet—"Rienzi," Wagner.
Theo. Thomas orchestra.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Last night Miss Neilson repeated her superb characterization of "Juliet" to a densely packed audience. Every available space was occupied by people who came to hear the new candidate for public favor, incredulous as to reports of her great powers. Nothing occurred to change our opinion as expressed yesterday morning. All through "Romeo and Juliet" Miss Neilson played beautifully in the balcony and chamber scenes she excelled herself. The immense audience was held in breathless attention from first to last, and applauded the tragic powers of the gifted artiste. The applause was frequent and hearty, the last arousing summoned before the curtain at the conclusion of every act.

To-morrow night we are to have the privilege of hearing Miss Neilson in a different line of character as "Rosalind," in Shakspeare's comedy of "As You Like It." It is said that in this role she is equally as good as in "Juliet."

Alms's American Theater.

The ballet troupe give complete change of action to the large audience at this popular resort, and in connection with the variety company make up a most excellent entertainment. There will be the usual matinee to-day, and a fresh list of acts to-night.

Varieties Theater.

No better performance of its kind has been presented to the public than at this theater. The Zitilla troupe, Fox and Conway, Lee, Billy Barry, and numerous others are on hand nightly with novelties of the most attractive kind. All patrons of the house should be certain to attend the complimentary benefit tendered to Harry Williams to-morrow evening.

Academy of Music.

There was a very large audience here last night, on the occasion of the first performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" by Clarke's New York Company. The members of the company are all thoroughly artistic in their parts, and gave great pleasure to all who heard them last evening. Mrs. G. C. Howard's "topsy" is of itself enough to carry the entertainment up to the highest notch of excellence. Mrs. Howard's "St. Clair" is a very clever bit of acting. While Miss Alice Newman, as "Eva," sustains her high praise. The matinee this afternoon will afford a fine opportunity to the ladies and children to see a favorite drama most satisfactorily performed. It will be presented again this evening, and also to-morrow night.

Ole Bull.

This master of music will give two concerts at Library Hall next week, and will be assisted by several of the best artists now before the public. Due notice will be given of the sale of seats.

Laura Keene.

This lady, who is now at the head of a first class dramatic company, will shortly appear at Library Hall, under the management of Mr. V. K. Beamer.

The Last Lecture.

of the Mercantile Library course for the season, will be delivered on Friday evening next by Daniel Dougherty, Esq., of Philadelphia. The subject is one on which this distinguished orator has often been heard before, but it is also one that may be heard many times with profit. Mr. Dougherty has, we learn, revised and improved this lecture, and those who before have heard him, as well as those who were unable to do so, will be glad to have another opportunity. Mr. Dougherty is one of the most popular lecturers we have had here for years, and never fails to draw crowded audiences. The committee have engaged the Great Western Band for the occasion, so that all who attend will enjoy a double treat.

JOHN REITER lodged information yesterday before Mayor Callow against Henry Brown for larceny. The parties are lumbermen, and both had rafts variated at five hundred dollars by the month of Chartiers creek. One was carried away from its moorings by the freshet and flooded down to Herr's island, where it was subsequently secured and claimed by Brown. Reiter claimed the raft as his, and as Brown refused to surrender possession, an information for larceny was made. A warrant was issued.

Every Grocer Should Have

One of T. C. Jenkins's catalogues, alphabetically arranged, (Prices, &c., complete,) sent free to dealers by mail. Address Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.

The Vote in the Boroughs and Townships.

Between Four and Five Hundred Majority for License.

Result in the Cities and Counties in the State.

The returns of the vote under the Local Option law in the boroughs and towships of Allegheny county, were opened yesterday by Wm. H. McCleary, Esq., Clerk of the Courts, and tabulated. All the districts were heard from except Tarentum borough and the third precinct of Elizabeth township. The vote foots up:

For license	4,818
Against license	4,312
Majority for license	506

Majority for license.....506

The two districts to hear from will, it is supposed, give a small majority against license, leaving the aggregate majority in favor of license, a fraction under 500. This result was not anticipated by the liquor men, and their triumph is to this extent greater than they had any reason to believe it would be.

Results Elsewhere in the State.

Below are presented the returns of the election on Friday from a large portion of the State:

COUNTIES FOR LICENSE.	For.	Against.
Adams	400	2,340
Allegheny	586	4,000
Berks	5,000	1,000
Bucks	3,000	4,200
Carbon	1,600	500
Columbia	1,500	300
Dauphin	1,500	1,500
Total		34,800
AGAINST LICENSE.		
Bedford	500	Somerset	500
Cumberland	498	Venango	350
Franklin	1,000	Westmoreland	1,000
Huntingdon	1,000	Wyoming	1,200
Montour	200		
Total			7,450
CITIES FOR LICENSE.			
Allegheny City	2,205	Meadville	533
Allentown	837	Pittsburgh	1,734
Bethlehem	51	Scranton	1,064
Corry	241	Titusville	452
Erie	1,319	Wilkesbarre	362
Lancaster	1,107		
Total			16,669
Majority for license in counties, &c.			51,419
Majority against license			7,450
Total			43,969

The following counties and cities voted on the question of license anterior to Friday of last week:

COUNTIES FOR LICENSE.			
Cambria	417	Huntingdon	300
Elk	721	Schuylkill	5,826
Forest	2	Sullivan	164
Northumberland	271	Wayne	300
Total			7,639
CITIES FOR LICENSE.			
Lock Haven	175		
Reading	1,540		
Total			1,715
COUNTIES AGAINST LICENSE.			
Armstrong	1,063	Greene	1,300
Blair	1,459	Lebanon	962
Bradford	2,346	Lycoming	1,250
Cameron	161	McKean	211
Centre	1,438	Susquehanna	1,842
Clarion	900	Tioga	1,200
Clearfield	1,100	Warren	900
Clinton	713		
Total			15,724
CITIES AGAINST LICENSE.			
Altoona	933		
Williamsport	850		
Total			1,783

Total majorities for license and anti-license in counties and cities on Friday and at the elections previously held:

For license	60,951
Against license	34,576

Total majority in favor of license.....26,094

Returns from about twenty counties are yet to be heard from.

IN THEIR NEW QUARTERS.

A Successful Wholesale Dry Goods House—D. Gregg & Co.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers, especially those of the city and country engaged in the retail dry goods and notion business, to the enlarged and elegant new quarters just taken possession of by one of the oldest and most respected and reliable wholesale dry goods firms of the many which Pittsburgh can boast. Our "oldest inhabitant" can remember the house of Messrs. D. Gregg & Co., and no house in the business for the past quarter of a century has had a higher standing in commercial circles than the old and well established house of Messrs. Gregg & Co., at No. 99 Wood street, which has occupied the same since 1836, was found entirely too small and inconvenient for their immense trade, and they were finally compelled to seek more spacious quarters, which they have done in selecting that handsome new brick building, Nos. 61 and 163 Wood streets, opposite the First Presbyterian church, which they are now occupying, and where they are ready to receive all their old friends, together with as many new ones as may favor them with a call.

This fine building contains seven large rooms, admirably lighted, the better to assist in making selections of goods, and all are filled to repletion with an entire new stock of every variety of goods in their line. The advantage of purchasing from a fresh, new stock will be apparent, and should be taken advantage of. The firm of D. Gregg & Co., having ample capital, together with long and thorough experience in their business, are enabled to purchase of manufacturers, and to import at the lowest cost, as well as to secure goods in every way suitable to the trade. These are inducements to buyers, and the success of the firm is due in a great measure to them. The new establishment is really commodious and elegant, and no wonder the members of the firm are proud of it. We extend a cordial invitation to their old customers to call and see them, and visits from all dealers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia, are also much desired. We can commend the firm as reliable in every particular.

New Masonic Rooms.

The third story of the Mercantile Library building, on Penn street, rented some months since by the Masonic fraternity, has been fitted up in first class style, and will compare favorably with any similar lodge rooms in the city.

The rooms are six in number, in addition to which there is a reception and a banquet room. They are intended for the accommodation of the Commandery and other higher branches of the Order. All are fitted up in the most elegant manner, the carpetings, furniture, gas fixtures and other features of furnishment being peculiarly appropriate for the various degrees. The furniture is of oiled walnut, and the chairs are of the folding seat pattern. The walls are covered with tinted paper and varnished, and the room is to be lighted with a large bronze chandelier pendant from the centre of the ceiling, with twelve brackets. At one end of the room is an artistically executed painting representing an encampment of Knights Templar in the East. Each of the other rooms contain paintings typifying the degrees.

The reception room is at the head of the stairway, and in the rear is the banquet room, which can also be used as a drill room for the 58th Knights. The business hall will seat comfortably one hundred and fifty persons, and is provided with kitchen and other arrangements necessary for such purposes.

The ballots necessary for such purposes.

The lodge will be opened on Thursday evening next, when the officers of Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, will be installed. After the ceremonies of installation a banquet will be given.

The Missing Child Found

The little girl, Susan Virginia McConnell, who was reported as the mother at the Mayor's office, as lost, has turned up at the Home of the Friendless in Allegheny city. It appears that on two occasions she presented at the house of H. J. Thomas and told a pitiful story of poverty and cruelty. Her parents reside in Birmingham, and the little girl stated, the father, who was given to drink, treated her badly. She was poorly clad and hungry, and after being furnished with victuals was on her way back to Birmingham when Thomas taken to the Home named. She does not want to return to her father's house which is good evidence that her story is true.

Brought Home.

The remains of William Clark, a brakeman on the Pan Handle Railroad, who was killed at Dennison, Ohio, on Monday night, were brought to this city yesterday, and conveyed to the late home of the deceased in Jefferson street, Allegheny.

PITTSBURGH M. E. CONFERENCE.

Closing Session—Ministerial Appointments for the Year.

The Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. Church, which has been in session in Salem, Ohio, for the past week closed yesterday afternoon. The session was very pleasant one throughout, and will long be remembered by all present. Following are the appointments for the coming Conference year:

WEST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—A. R. Retley, Pittsburgh, Lorenz' church—E. R. Dobbs, Pittsburgh, Wall street—R. T. Miller.
Pittsburgh, Smithfield street—A. B. Miller.
Mansfield—R. Lewis.
Chartiers—Thomas Storer.
Knowlson—S. Hall.
Washington—H. C. Beacon.
Bethlehem—Peter Eyerett—J. H. Wright.
Florence—M. M. Sweeny, one to be supplied.
Georgetown—J. Gledhill.
Wellsburg—S. H. Travers.
Franklin—G. B. Hudson.
Independence—N. B. Stewart.
Claysville—J. J. Smith.
Cannonsburg—C. M. Westlake.
Peters Creek—C. H. Edwards.
Pine Run—W. P. Buchanan.
Mount Washington—M. S. Kenbry.
Phillipsburg—J. F. Huddleston.
Shousetown—J. Dillon.
M. C. Harris, missionary to Japan.
Albert S. Long, missionary to Bulgaria.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—H. MILLER, P. E.
Pittsburgh, Wesley Chapel—G. W. Cranage.
Pittsburgh, Trinity—T. McClung.
Pittsburgh, Carson street—E. Hingely.
Pittsburgh, Bingham street—Latchaw McGuire.
Walnut Church—John Whitehill.
Monongahela City—E. Williams, C. W. Scott, Sup.
Monongahela Circuit—R. B. Mansell.
Hendersville—Aloha Huston.
California and Greenfield—W. Johnson.
Beallesville—J. H. Henry.
Fayette City and Perryview—J. Mechem.
Redstone—T. Patterson.
Millsborough—W. L. Murrew.
Carmichaels—W. Baker.
Waynesburg—R. J. White.
Hopewell and Fairdale—To be supplied.
Pleasant Valley—E. M. Williams.
Greensboro—J. E. Williams.

SOUTHEAST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—L. R. BEACOM, P. E.
Pittsburgh, Smithfield street—A. W. Butts.
Pittsburgh Centenary—R. Hamilton.
Braddock's Field—S. Castle.
McKeesport—D. A. McCready.
Elizabeth—E. B. Griffin.
Boatyard—S. G. Miller.
Bellevernon—M. McK. Garrett.
Brownsville—J. Mansel.
Briggeport—J. Sayre, sole.
Uniontown—J. J. Moffitt.
Connellsville—T. H. Wilkinson.
West Newton—J. J. Hays.
Mount Pleasant—S. Wakefield.
Dawson—S. M. Mitchell; one to be supplied.
Addison—D. J. Davis.
Legonier—A. H. Leonard.
Unity—B. Appleton.
Somerset—W. A. Stuart.
Bedford—J. Prendergast—J. L. Stiffey.
Bloody Run—H. Rider.
Hollidaysburg—M. D. Lichliter.
Fayette Circuit—S. Lane.
Falls City—To be supplied.
Dale City—W. W. Davis.
Joseph Horner, Agent Book Depository and member of Smithfield Street Quarterly Conference.
Wayne Long, Chaplain Western House of Friend Society and member of Smithfield Street Quarterly Conference.

EAST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—H. SINGABAUGH, P. E.
Pittsburgh, Butler street—W. B. Watkins.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania avenue—M. J. Montgomery.
Pittsburgh, Emory—W. A. Davidson, A. J. Rich.
Supt.
Pittsburgh, Oakland—E. M. Wood.
Pittsburgh, St. Paul's—D. Hess.
Pittsburgh, Union Grove—M. Swahn.
Wilkinsburgh—W. Smith.
Turtle Creek—A. D. Monroe.
Irwins—S. P. Woolf, J. W. Miles.
Miller and Cordeville—I. N. Pershing.
Penn—S. Hoffman.
Greensburg—W. W. Roup.
Latrobe—J. F. Jones.
New Derry—A. C. Johnson.
Blairsville—J. Grant.
Homer and Blacklick—T. J. Kurtz.
Mechanicsburg and Greenville—George Crook.
Indiana—M. J. Sleppy.
New Florence and Saltsburgh—J. F. Riley.
Armagh—J. W. McIntyre.
Cooperstown—W. Phipps.
Johnstown—A. J. Endsley.
Wilmore—J. F. Pershing.
Ebensburg—To be supplied.

NORTH PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—R. L. MILLER, P. E.
Pittsburgh, Christ Church—S. M. Vernon.
Pittsburgh, City Mission—D. D. High.
Union Centenary—J. McIlyar.
Tarentum—F. W. Vertican.
Bethel—J. H. Nonemacher.
Butler and Emory—J. R. Roller.
Springdale—J. B. Gray.
Freeport—N. P. Barr.
Harmony—F. C. Hatfield.
Butler—D. M. Hoffa.
Kittanning—J. B. Uber.
Elderton—E. D. Holtz.
Mayville—C. F. Core.
Marchand—J. A. Danks, J. R. Stease.
Livermoore—J. Hunter.
Poumville—T. N. Eaton.
Apollo—To be supplied.
Shady Grove—J. Hugh.
Murrayville—A. H. Miller.
Smithport—To be supplied.
Brownsdale—B. T. Thomas.
Leechburgh—G. Orbin.
Knox—S. Mills.
J. C. Pershing, President of Pittsburgh Female College and Member of Christ's Church Quarterly Conference.
Geo. Loomis, President of Allegheny College and Member of Christ's Church Quarterly Conference.

ALLEGHENY DISTRICT—S. H. NESBIT, P. E.
Allegheny city, Arch street—J. A. Miller.
Allegheny city, South Common—W. Baker.
Allegheny city, North avenue—C. A. Holmes.
Allegheny city, Union avenue—I. N. Baird.
Allegheny city, Chartiers—E. D. Robertson.
Allegheny city, Woods' Run—M. L. Weekley.
Allegheny Circuit—J. W. Kessler.
Sewickleyville—R. Hc Mc.
Bellevue and Blackburn—G. W. Swift.
Freedom—R. Cartwright.
Darlington and Darlington—R. Jordon.
Beaver—William Lynch.
Bridgewater—D. L. Dempsey.
Rochester—T. S. Hodgson.
New Brighton—D. D. Grace.
Beaver Falls—W. B. Grace.
Enon Valley—J. G. Gogley.
Georgetown—John Boal, jr.
Columbiana—Washington Darby.
Salem—T. N. Boyle.
Chewton—Agent of Pennsylvania Bible Society and member of Sewickleyville Quarterly Conference.
Samuel Rodgers, President, C. Meeres, Colleges and Missions.

CANTON DISTRICT—W. COX, P. E.
Canton, First Church—C. W. Smith.
Canton, Second Church—G. A. Lowman.
Massillon—J. M. Carr.
Greenpoint—W. Hamlin.
Marlboro—J. Wright.
Alliance—W. H. Locke.
Mount Union—W. Brown.
Lawrenceville—A. J. Lane.
New Lisbon—S. Y. Kennedy.
Elkton—J. D. Leggate.
Hanoverton—M. J. Stulls.
Salineville—S. Baker.
Carrollton—W. L. Dixon.
Minerva—G. W. Johnston.
Malvern—J. Beigh.
Waynesburgh—A. E. Ward.
Sanoyville—A. W. Sweart.
New Cumberland—J. M. Bray.
Philad'lphia Plains—G. D. Rinnear.
Franklin and Fairbury—W. Bruce.
Sandy Valley Mission—To be supplied.
O. N. Harshorn, President and Mount Union College and member of Mount Union Quarterly Conference.

ZANESVILLE DISTRICT—JOHN WILLIAMS, P. E.
Steubenville, Kramer—J. S. Bracken.
Steubenville, Hamline—H. L. Chapman.
Steubenville, Wesley—J. Hamilton.
Steubenville, Thompson—J. Q. A. Miller.
Wellsville—J. H. Hollingshead.
East Liverpool—William P. Turner.
Richmond—Edward Ellison.
Harlem Springs—J. J. Jackson.
Mount Pleasant—J. Scott.
Smithfield—John Conner.
Bloomfield—G. Bartley.
New Somerset—G. W. Dennis.
Leesburgh—Alexander Scott.
New Market—John Stephenson.
Leavittsville—J. H. White.
Hammondsville and Hammondsville—Louis Payne.
East Springfield—Isaiah S. Winters.
Smith's Ferry—J. B. Wallace.
Unionport—To be supplied.
Mount Hope—Robert S. Hogue.

CAMBRIDGE DISTRICT—ASBURY L. PETTY, P. E.
Cambridge—B. B. Conkle.
New Philadelphia—J. A. Pearce.
Coshocton—B. F. Beazell.
Cadiz—B. F. Edgell.
Asbury—James Drummond.
Martins Ferry—Charles W. Miller.
Urichsville—S. Jones.
Guadenhenttem—M. M. Eaton.
Winchester—J. C. Hervey.
Washington—C. H. Feitt.
Adamsville—J. W. Toland, J. K. Rader.
East Finley—J. Hindman.
Milnorsville—J. W. Weaver.
Liberty—J. N. McAbee, one to be supplied.
Unionville—W. H. Locke, one to be supplied.
Bethel—H. B. Edwards.
New Athens—T. W. Anderson.
Warrenton—J. Charlton.
West Wheeling and Mt. Pleasant—W. Peregoy.

BARNESVILLE DISTRICT—S. BUST P. E.
Barnesville—S. Ammon.
Bridgeport—W. F. Lauck.
Bellair—J. H. Rogers.
St. Clairsville—J. G. Vail.
Fairview—P. G. Edmonds.
Morristown—D. A. Pierce.
Belmont, Ohio—To be supplied—J. R. Cooper.
Woodsfield—H. J. Smith.
Somerton—M. J. Ingram.
Barnesville Circuit—H. H. Pershing.
Hendrysburgh—D. Rhodes, H. W. Baker.
Beallsville—Jam Gaddis.
Hannibal—R. M. Freshwater.
Charlington—Joseph Shaw.
Centerville—A. E. Hollister, one to be supplied.
Moorfield—W. F. Smith.
Powhatan—J. Wilson.
Powhatan—John A. Wright.

MCCONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT—S. M. HICKMAN, P. E.
McConnellsville—A. R. Chapman.
Bevery—T. Pinkey.
Unionville—W. S. Cummings.
Mount Zion—N. C. Wortington.
Morgan—W. Straley.
Rich Hill—J. W. Fouts.
Bethel—J. D. King.
Schofield—E. B. Wooster.
Duncans Falls—D. Gordon.
Newcastle—L. Gaddis, Samuel P. Marsh.
Quaker City—M. C. Grimes.
Summerfield—W. R. Barcus, J. C. Russell.
Stafford—Thomas Blubenake, one to be supplied.
Caldwell—D. C. Knowles.
Macksburgh—F. D. Past.
Beverly—A. D. McCormack.
Lebanon—Wm. N. Webster, J. W. Robins.
Brownsville—Thomas Higgins.
Newport—Henry M. Rader.
Sand Hill—To be supplied.
Leonard A. Carpenter, transferred to Baltimore Conference.
A. Sheets, transferred to Minnesota Conference.
William L. Sheets, transferred to Erie Conference.
Holger Olson, transferred to Erie Conference.
Adna B. Leonard, transferred to Cincinnati Conference and stationed at St. John's Church, Cincinnati, O.
John R. Thompson, transferred to West Virginia Conference and stationed at Chapline street, Wheeling.
The contributions for missions foot up about $23,000, a falling off of $2,000.

MEMORIAL TO GEN. MEADE.

Committee Appointed for Allegheny County.

The proposition to erect upon the field of Gettysburg a historical column, with an equestrian statue of Major General George G. Meade is eminently commendable and patriotic, and will be carried out in a different manner. The work is to be conducted under the auspices of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, which has secured the important portions of the field, and devoted its efforts to the preservation of the grounds and the works, and for the permanent indication of the battle upon the field, by the erection of enduring memorials, of which the colossal monuments are designed to be the chief. The Executive Committee of this Association have appointed the following committee for Allegheny county:

A. R. Wnetzer,	E. J. Allen,
A. L. Pearson,	James B. Moore,
James S. Negley,	Lewis Hager,
Wm. Blakely,	George Laughlin,
F. H. Collier,	Henry M. Long,
Wm. M. Dalgliesh,	Wm. M. Heran,
T. A. Rowley,	August Ammon.

The committee above named are requested to meet at the office of Col. J. H. Stewart, Postmaster, on Saturday next, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of their appointment. J. H. SWEARER.

OFFICER HERRON yesterday arrested a man named William Kearns, who had attempted to pawn a hand saw under suspicious circumstances. Kearns acknowledged that he had stolen the article from the caboose car of train No. 8 of the Pan Handle Railroad. He is a brakeman on the train named, and said that he wanted to get money to buy cigars. He was locked up to await the action of the authorities of the road.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

At the opening of Court, the motion to quash the indictment against J. Y. McLaughlin, charged with embezzling funds belonging to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, was granted, and the bill was quashed. Mr. McLaughlin was therefore discharged. He states that the prosecution against him was an act of injustice of which the company should not be guilty, and that he has been grevously injured in reputation.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. R. A. J. Cain, indicted for the larceny of a lot of coal belonging to Adam Nauman, of Shaler township, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Allen Dunn plead *nolo contendere* to the charge of the larceny of an overcoat valued at twenty dollars and belonging James M. Dunn.

The same party also plead *no o contendere* to the larceny of an overcoat and wallet, belonging to Alexander M. King, and to the larceny of an overcoat valued at sixteen dollars, belonging to Robert McCutcheon. He was remanded for sentence.

Richard Mahoney, charged with selling liquor to minors on the oath of Matthew McCutcheon, was acquitted of the charge and the costs to be divided equally between the prosecutor and defendant.

George Volkman was acquitted of the charge of larceny by bailee, preferred against him by P. Pagendarm.

Edward Hare and Edwin Jones pleaded guilty to the larceny of a watch and were remanded.

Harry Redpath pleaded guilty to a charge of forfeication and bastardy. Sentence deferred.

Samuel Boyd was tried for the larceny of a game cock, valued at ten dollars, the property of Richard Bracken. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

Commonwealth Against

Andrew Patterson,	Andrew B. English,
Aaron Neel,	James Dunn,
Henry Downy,	Wm. Lutz,
David Brown,	Lorenzo Ward, et al.,
Lorenz Hunzinan, 4,	Louis Miller, 2,
Martin Connelly, et al.,	Harry Ingram,
Frank Murphy, et al.,	John Clark,
John Lane,	A. McCandless,
John Wallace,	Philip Dougherty,
Pat. Brannan, et al.	

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

The Hays-Biggs case still proceeds before Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of George W. Coffin vs. Atkinson & Haigh, the jury found for the defendants.

David Peters vs. Wm. Watson. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

117. Heard & Co. vs. C. Gearing et ux.
90. E. Middleton vs. W. Bardwell et al.
127. W. M. Johnston vs. McKinney & Sons.
132. A. A. Hanley vs. A. Hogan.
133. A. Stevens vs. C. Hosack.
177. Allegheny City vs. Wm. McCreary.
142. Jos. Scaife's Sons vs. J. Sinclair.
155. S. Jacob vs. The Adams Express Co.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of Alexander Payne vs. The Administrators of Abraham Patterson, the jury found for the defendants.

In the case of Joseph Hastings vs. H. P. Morris, the jury found for the plaintiff $10.95.

School Directors of Lower St. Clair township vs. John Allen and Joseph Schell, impleaded with Andrew Gross, to recover the value of stone, etc., on a bond. The jury found for the defendants as to John Allen and Joseph Schell, and for the plaintiffs as to Andrew Stein, and assess damages against him at $468 58.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

205. Ortleib & Co., vs. Drum.
120. Leiser & Co. vs. Mcdonald.
104. Stanley & Co. vs. Soul et al.
165. Lewis vs. Rattigan.
204. McGonigle vs. City Bank.
3. Blume vs. Chambers.
4. Stone et al. vs. Wilcox & Co.
11. Bailey & Co. vs. O'Neil.
12. Ralph & Brown vs. Binkhand.
13. Bigelow vs. Ralph.
14. Nicholson vs. Bigley.
15. Edmundson vs. Jones.
16. Bell-digger vs. Caetsch.
17. Letbiegg vs. Arguite et al.
18. Happe vs. Hungerman.
19. Mcik vs. Mcombs.

A Swindling Transaction.

A farmer, named Henry Wolf, a resident of Ohio township, Allegheny county, was in the city yesterday, and stated that he was swindled, by two men, of one hundred and fifty dollars. He stated that on the 7th of November, 1871, two men drove up to his house in a buggy, and the parties claimed to be an agency for a patent cement for roofing, but which he declined. One of the men then offered to give Mr. Wolf three hundred pounds of cement to put on his own roof for trial, promising to have it forwarded in a short time, which was agreed to. The agent then told him he would send an order to Cleveland for the amount, and producing a book with blank agreements requested him to sign his name to the document, which set forth that for one hundred and fifty dollars received the three hundred pounds of cement was to be forwarded. This agreement was torn from the book and handed to complainant, but before he had time to take it the agent remarked that they were going to Pittsburgh, and as they had other orders to forward they would save him the trouble. After replacing the "order" in the book the parties drove away. The cement, however, was never forwarded.

About six months ago, Mr. Wolf received a letter from an attorney of this city, notifying him that he held a note of his for one hundred and fifty dollars, and that it was over-due. Mr. Wolf thought there was some mistake, and came to town to see the note. After inspecting it he was compelled to admit the genuineness of the signature, but the statement that the paper he recognized it as a part of the "order" he had signed for the cement. It had been skillfully converted into a promissory note by the agent. Mr. Wolf further stated that he had ascertained that the parties were named D. McDonald and T. B. Holmes alias Meek, and that they are now in jail at Butler, having been arrested for indulging in the same game in that neighborhood. He stated that quite a number of the citizens of Butler county were victimized by the sharpers, one of them having been burdened with a note for five hundred dollars. He will have information against the parties and Alderman McMasters will endeavor to secure them after the Butler county officials are through with them.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

APRIL showers bring May flowers.

MR. MARSHALL HAGAN left for Harrisburg last night.

THE houses burned some few weeks ago in Tennperanceville have been rebuilt.

CAN any of our mechanics make the keys of a piano for locks on the Smithfield?

ON Monday night the tobacco store of A. J. Dougherty, No. 424 Penn avenue, was robbed of about twenty dollars worth of stock.

NEW lamps were placed on the posts in front of the High School building, yesterday, in place of those which were blown down and broken.

A RUNAWAY was created yesterday at the Mayor's by a dapple gray mare was stolen there or from that place.

THE Police Committee yesterday rented a building near the office of Squire Hollingshead, in Temperanceville, Thirty-sixth ward, for use as a station house.

THE house furnishing store of H. Smith & Bro., 97 Fifth avenue, was entered by robbers the other night, and a lot of pocket knives and other small articles stolen. An attempt was made to open the safe but it proved unsuccessful.

DAVID WEST, proprietor of the Baltimore hotel at Connellsville, was severely stabbed on Sunday evening by a man named Miller. The latter's life is in a dangerous condition. The perpetrator was promptly arrested and